

DAILY REPORT

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He Ying Address

OW240144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 23 (XINHUA) -- He Ying, chairman of the Chinese delegation and vice-foreign minister, delivered a speech at the plenary meeting of the 38th session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific here this afternoon.

He affirmed that the Chinese Government will continue to work together with other developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order and an early launching of global negotiations with the U.N. system.

"Since our last session, the world political and economic situation has remained turbulent," he said. "The numerous developing countries, including those of the Asian-Pacific region, have suffered in varying degrees under the economic difficulties shifted on them by the developed countries and the unjust, old international economic order."

It is in this context that the developing countries strongly demand the restructuring of the economic order and the early launching of the global negotiations for this purpose, he said. Regrettably, owing to the obstinate attitude on the part of one of the major developed countries, the global negotiations have thus far failed to materialize, he added.

He Ying stated: "In the view of the Chinese Government, not only have the existing unjust and inequitable international economic relations seriously hampered the economic growth of the developing countries, but they are also detrimental to the revitalization of the world economy as a whole. In order to improve the North-South economic relations and bring about closer international cooperation, the developing countries have put forward a number of rational proposals."

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, too, set forth five principles at the summit meeting in Cancun, emphatically pointing out: to support the developing countries to realize economic independence and collective self-reliance; to reform the existing international economic order in accordance with the principle of mutual benefit of justice, rationality and peace; to correctly link the basic object of setting up the new international economic order with the settlement of urgent problems in developing countries; to admit that developing countries have every right to adopt developing strategies suitable to their national situation; to positively promote the North-South dialogue aiming at improving the economic position of the developing countries. He said: "I would like to reiterate here that the Chinese Government will continue to follow the five principles and work together with the other developing countries for the establishment of the new international economic order and an early launching of the global negotiations within the U.N. system."

He Ying noted that "in our efforts to establish the new international economic order, we are bound to encounter numerous difficulties and tremendous obstacles." To establish the new international economic order it is essential for the developing countries to base their policy, first of all, on their national and collective self-reliance, to enhance their mutual cooperation and assistance, and to build up their strength step by step. The developing countries are making efforts to carry out economic cooperation, enhance their economic independence and collective self-reliance, steadily enlarge their share in the world economy and gradually free themselves from the economic dependence on the developed countries. And this is, in itself, an important part of the restructuring of the old international economic order.

He said: "In this connection, we are glad to note that the developing countries, overcoming various difficulties, have made fresh progress in their economic development and that their regional cooperation has also made headway".

"All this shows that although we developing countries are relatively backward economically, we shall be able to attain step by step the great goal of economic independence and prosperity, so long as we adopt a correct development strategy suited to our respective national conditions instead of copying or imitating foreign 'modes' or 'models', and promote our mutual cooperation and collective self-reliance," he said.

He Ying pointed out: "We are for strengthening self-reliance and cooperation among the developing countries. This does not exclude economic and technological exchanges between the North and the South on the basis of equality and mutual benefit; still less should this be used by developed countries as an excuse to lighten or shirk their responsibilities and obligations towards the developing countries."

On Afghanistan and Kampuchea, he said: "The acts of aggression and expansion by the greater and lesser hegemonists constitute a grave threat to the economic growth and social stability in this region. With their invasion and military occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea they have trampled upon the sovereignty of independent states in this region, disrupting the peaceful economic life of the people in the invaded countries, creating the exodus of millions of refugees, which has imposed heavy burdens on the neighboring countries. Herein lies the source of serious breach of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. Therefore, to oppose the hegemonist aggression and expansion and safeguard the peace and stability of this region and the world as a whole is a major issue which concerns our endeavour for economic development and the maintenance of social stability".

He reaffirmed that: "The Chinese Government maintains that the hegemonist policy of aggression should be severely condemned by the international community and that the countries and peoples resisting foreign aggression and military occupation should receive wide international support and sympathy. All the foreign aggressor troops must withdraw from the countries concerned so that the people of these countries may fully exercise their right to self-determination."

He said in conclusion: "I would like to reiterate here that we support all measures for international cooperation which are conducive to efforts of the developing countries to build up independent national economies. And, as far as the ESCAP region is concerned, the Chinese Government will, as always, do all it can to support the exchanges and cooperation sponsored by ESCAP. China is willing to join the numerous friendly countries of this region in making unremitting efforts to promote the friendly cooperation among the Asian-Pacific countries, to restructure the existing international economic order on a fair and reasonable basis and in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, and to promote the economic development of the Asian-Pacific region."

His speech was warmly welcomed at the meeting.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday afternoon received He Ying and had cordial talks with him on developing the friendly relations between Thailand and China and on problems of mutual concern.

AFP on SRV Response

BK231357 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 23 March (AFP) -- China and Vietnam today exchanged heated words at a United Nations meeting here after the Chinese delegate condemned the "invasion and military occupation of Afghanistan and Cambodia". In a rejoinder, Le Dinh Can, deputy director of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's International Organization Department, charged that Chinese "expansionism" "constituted a threat to this region." Le Dinh Can, who is scheduled to speak Thursday, took the floor after being granted permission and said guerrillas of the ousted Khmer Rouge government had been receiving "assistance" from China. He added that the Chinese objective was to carry out subversion in the three Indochinese countries (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos) as well as in other parts of Asia. The deputy director said that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia came under an agreement between Vietnam and Cambodia.

U.S., SOVIET CONTENTION AT SOUTH POLE VIEWED

HK221039 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Xiao Gu [2556 6253]: "A Real 'Cold War'"]

[Text] After World War II, there appeared a new international political term, "cold war," to differentiate this from "hot war," in which real guns and cannons are used. Now, as the U.S.-Soviet contention at the icy South Pole becomes increasingly acute, this phrase more closely accords with reality.

Recently, the U.S. National Security Council submitted to President Reagan a classified report which said that the Soviet Union has probably gained the upper hand at the South Pole and that the United States is faced with the danger of losing its leading position on this continent.

As everyone knows, there are rich mineral and oceanic resources, which some big powers have long coveted, at the South Pole. For many years, the United States has expended large sums on investigating the South Pole and has always been in the lead in this area. The U.S. President has even given a "standing" order, instructing that the United States should "maintain active and influential work at the South Pole." However, the other superpower is not willing to lag behind. Over the last few years, it has roused itself to catch up with the United States. Its scope of exploration now exceeds that of the United States on this icy continent. It has established 100 percent more bases on this continent than the United States. Besides, it has set up some airfields and launch sites for meteorological rockets. Moreover, it has been impatient to begin fishing for plankton on a large scale. No wonder some U.S. papers have cried out in alarm that "the Soviet Union is attempting to displace the United States at the South Pole." This is an out-and-out cold war on the icy continent, despite TASS's hasty explanation which says that it is "a lie created at the South Pole." Such an explanation is really unnecessary. As long as the Soviet Union wants to contend with the United States for world hegemony, it will certainly not exclude the South Pole from the sphere of contention merely because it is cold there.

HUANG HUA MEETS UN UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

OW161745 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua discussed the international situation, particularly Southeast Asia, with Raseeuddin Ahmed from the U.N. in the Great Hall of the People here today. Ahmed is the under-secretary general of the U.N. and also special representative of the U.N. secretary general for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia.

Huang Hua said the two hot spots endangering world peace are Afghanistan and Kampuchea. "The Soviet Union and Vietnam are resorting to fraudulence in an attempt to cover up their aggression and expansion," he said. "To safeguard world peace and security, the United Nations should mobilize efforts from all sides to stop the naked aggression that has violated the U.N. Charter. The U.N. should oppose any attempt to compromise with the Soviet Union and Vietnam at the expense of the independence and sovereignty of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples. Such attempts will actually help the aggressors."

Vice-Premier Huang reiterated the support of the Chinese Government for all the Kampuchean patriotic forces "in their united struggle against Vietnamese aggression."

Ahmed said he was glad to brief the Chinese Government on his visits to the ASEAN, Vietnamese and Laotian capitals. He conveyed to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Huang Hua the best regards of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Ahmed and his party arrived in Beijing March 13. Yesterday, Ahmed held talks with Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying. The guests will leave for Japan tomorrow.

HUANG HUA GREETES UN MEETING AGAINST APARTHEID

OW180216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua today sent a message of support to the special meeting of the United Nations in observance of "the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination." The message reads:

It is of great significance that the United Nations special committee against apartheid is holding a special meeting in observance of "the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination" in "the international year of mobilization for sanctions against South Africa." I hereby extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and in my own name, our warm congratulations and support to the meeting.

The South African racist regime, in open defiance and willful violation of the United Nations Charter, has obdurately pursued a policy of racial discrimination, apartheid and racial oppression, persisted in its illegal occupation of Namibia and carried out repeated aggressions and subversions against the neighboring independent African states, thus committing a crime against the whole mankind, particularly the people of southern Africa. The Chinese Government and people have always deeply sympathized with and fully supported the people of southern Africa in their struggle to win liberation or to safeguard independence. The Chinese Government has always firmly refused to enter into any relations whatsoever with the South African authorities and supported the imposition of sanctions on South Africa by all countries as stipulated in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. We are deeply convinced that as long as the peoples of the world close their ranks, integrate the struggle against racism with the struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and persevere in their struggle, they will certainly eliminate racism in southern Africa and ultimately eliminate racial discrimination and achieve racial equality throughout the world.

PRC ATTENDS UN VOLUNTEERS' MEETING IN SANA

OW141241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Sana, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) has praised its members for their contributions to developing nations in their economic construction. This was contained in a declaration issued by the UNV here today at the end of a seven-day international conference. Representatives of dozens of countries including North Yemen and China as well as a number of international organizations took part in the conference.

The declaration stated that the conference discussed the volunteers' duties and their terms of service and summed up the UNV's experience in the past ten years since its founding in 1971 in accordance with a resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly.

According to the declaration, the formation of the UNV which belongs to the U.N. Development Program is aimed to promote economic development and social progress of the developing countries and to unfold a variety of activities to increase youth participation in the development. North Yemen is one of the countries in the world which have received a large number of volunteers with certain skills in development. There are now about 90 volunteers working in this country.

TRADE UNION GROUP LEAVES FOR LIBYA CONFERENCE

OW170746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- A three-member delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions led by Qian Dadong, the federation's special representative, left here by air today for Libya to attend an international conference supporting the workers and people in Palestine, South Africa and Namibia. The delegation is invited by the organization of African trade union unity, the international confederation of Arab trade unions and the general federation of producers of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

KYODO: MAGAZINE CITES DENG ON U.S. RELATIONS

OW241253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (KYODO) -- China's strongman Deng Xiaoping has said his country is ready to face deterioration in its relations with the United States if the U.S. continues its arms sales to Taiwan, a magazine here revealed Wednesday.

The monthly magazine LIAOWANG said in its March issue that party Vice Chairman Deng made the remark when he met with former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing on February 18. The Chinese leader was quoted as saying that China could not accept the "U.S. approach to the Taiwan issue." If the problem cannot be suitably resolved, China is ready to "downgrade" U.S.-China relations, Deng said. Observers here said the "downgrading" of relations might mean the replacement of ambassadorial ties by a lower-level relationship.

The magazine further quoted Deng as saying that downgrading the U.S.-China relations would not present any serious problem.

Deng said that China would be closely watching further developments in the U.S. handling of the Taiwan issue and that preparations were being made to respond to "various possible developments appropriately," according to LIAOWANG.

U.S. SAID FACING 'DILEMMA' IN CENTRAL AMERICA

OW231655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 23 Mar 82

["Commentary: U.S. Caught in Dilemma in Central America" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, March 23 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government is facing a dilemma in planning its Central American policy as guerrillas in El Salvador intensify activities to wreck the Constituent Assembly elections scheduled for March 28. Senior officials in Washington said a month ago that the United States would take any action necessary to prevent a guerrilla victory in El Salvador. Instead of intimidating the Salvadoran guerrillas, such threats only aroused strong opposition from some Americans. Even among its Western allies, Washington's reported plan for an armed interference in El Salvador lacks support.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. Government had to confirm that it had no intention of sending troops to El Salvador. However, some Americans are not satisfied with the government's confirmation. They also want the government to stop sending military assistance to El Salvador.

While President Ronald Reagan's administration continues to give political, economic and military support to El Salvador's ruling junta, it now hopes to help establish a civilian government through constituent elections. Analysts here point out that the election results are difficult to predict.

Recently Washington has strongly opposed the alleged Nicaraguan support to guerrillas in El Salvador in order to justify any intervention in El Salvador and action against Nicaragua that the United States may take.

According to reports in the Washington POST and the New York TIMES, the two most influential newspapers in the United States, official sources recently revealed that the U.S. Government is subsidizing and organizing a "paramilitary force" to carry out sabotage activities against Nicaragua. The U.S. Government has neither denied nor confirmed this claim.

Although the U.S. Government has shown some interest in Mexican President Lopez Portillo's proposal to mitigate the tension in Central America, Washington does not seem likely to give the proposal any serious consideration before the elections in El Salvador. Analysts believe the turmoil and complexity in Central America will be a headache for Washington for a long time.

RENMIN RIBAO CITES PRAVDA ON SOVIET-IRANIAN TIES

HK160632 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 82 p 7

[Report: "PRAVDA Strenuously Asserts that the Soviet Union Has No Ambition in Regard to Tehran's Territory"]

[Text] According to a TASS report on 9 March, PRAVDA published a commentary and vindicated the position of the Soviet Union in the development of its relations with Iran. It was said that "the Soviet Union has not sought for itself any special privilege or advantage in Iran. It has not made any demands for territory and has entirely devoted itself to the peaceful life of the people of the two countries and to friendly cooperation for the interests of the two parties." People held that this was aimed at the comments in the international scene, which all pointed out that the Soviet Union has been pushing forward its southern strategy and has stepped up its infiltration of Iran.

When discussing the consequences of the last 3 years since Iran's abolition of the monarchical system and the expulsion of American power, PRAVDA held: "The great objective possibility for the development of Soviet-Iranian relations which arose in this period should now become a reality." The commentary noted contentedly: "The volume of trade between the two countries amounted to 800 million rubles (over \$1 billion) last year. Many construction projects staffed by Soviet experts and equipped with Soviet installations are now under construction, and many projects built in the past with Soviet participation are also displaying their roles."

However, the commentator could not help feeling "regret" that "this is not the case in other aspects of Soviet-Iranian relations. This is because those aspects have been impeded in the past 2 to 3 years." He cited many facts such as the Iranian authorities taking unilateral action and reducing the number of diplomatic personnel in the Soviet Embassy in Tehran and completely closing the consulate in Rasht. They also closed the Iranian-Soviet association for cultural exchanges and the Russian language courses run by the association. The activities of the Soviet-Iranian bank, the Soviet insurance association and the Soviet transportation office were also stopped.

SOVIET DENIAL ON AFGHAN CHILDREN SAID 'FUTILE'

HK241146 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Xiao Gu [2556 6253]: "Dirty Murder"]

[Text] The Moscow authorities issued a flat denial after the Soviet invaders' atrocity of using toy bombs to kill innocent children in Afghanistan was exposed. However, denying the facts is futile. After a recent visit to the Afghan border, a representative of an international humanitarian organization said: "Every day, there are children killed or wounded by Soviet bombs which are disguised as toys," and many children are crippled for life because they pick up this kind of Soviet toy bomb.

The old colonialists always maltreated and killed children in order to subjugate a nation. They used to do so overtly and by means of knives and guns. Now, the Soviet invaders have resorted to murder. They appear to be more civilized, but actually are more vicious. They kill the children while the latter are playing joyfully, not knowing who their murderers are. Killing by means of toy bombs can be called an invention. It has most aptly shown the fierce and sinister nature of the Soviet hegemonists, who feign benevolence while committing every kind of crime.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SOVIET MILITARY SPENDING

HK200930 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 82 p 7

[Article by Chen Tean [7115 3676 1344]: "Superfluous 'Clarification'"]

[Text] What is the extent of Soviet military spending? This has been a mystery for a long time. Military expenditures in the official Soviet budget amount to about 17 billion rubles each year, without much variation. What people find mysterious is that since the

Soviet Union spends only this amount of money annually, several times less than the United States, how can it produce 300 percent more strategic and tactical weapons than the United States and maintain an army of 4 million? How has it been able, within a short period of time, to catch up with and overtake the United States in military strength? Unless, of course, the Soviets are able to magically turn stones into soldiers, but not even a child of 3 would believe this.

In order to dispel these doubts in people's minds, the 12 March issue of NEW TIMES published a "Reply to Readers" written by its commentator. In an authoritative tone, this article tried hard to "clarify" people's doubts about Soviet military spending. It demanded that people believe: Although Soviet strategic military strength is well-matched and has achieved "parity" with America's, military spending is actually "much lower" than in the United States, and has remained the same -- 17 billion rubles -- for many years.

However, Soviet military spending is a mystery and remains so, despite the explanations given by NEW TIMES. This is because the magazine's explanation is a mixture of truth and falsehood; it is specious, tricky and evasive. For instance, it says one reason for the low Soviet military spending is that the cost of Soviet army conscripts is less than that of America's mercenary troops. Everyone knows this. However, the article does not say that the Soviet Armed Forces are 200 percent larger than America's, and that even if the pay of Soviet servicemen is low, not much could be saved because, as everybody knows, pocketing a portion of some soldiers' pay would not suffice to pay for one ICBM. The article also says that Soviet soldiers' pensions do not come from the military budget but from social support funds. That is making a confession without duress and testified to one Soviet trick for concealing military spending.

The NEW TIMES article says another reason for the low level of Soviet military spending is that the Soviet navy and army are "defensive." This is even more of a barefaced lie. Far back in the Khrushchev era, the Soviet Union threatened that it was going to build "an ocean fleet capable of fulfilling offensive strategic tasks." After Brezhnev came to power, the Soviet Union called still more for "maintaining" military preparations "at the highest level of readiness," to facilitate "the launching of a broad and veritable general offensive," "backed up by military strength." These words, printed in black and white in the Soviet official press, are in complete accord with the Soviet Union's current offensive military posture. Is it for "defense," and not for "offense," that the Soviet Union has deployed several hundred SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe? Is it for "defense" that the enormous Soviet fleet cruises the world's oceans and even infiltrates the territorial waters of other nations? Does it cost nothing to keep an army of several hundred thousand permanently stationed in Eastern Europe, glaring at Western Europe, to have more than 100,000 troops occupying Afghanistan, and to have mercenary troops engaged in intervention and expansion everywhere in Asia and Africa?

The article also babbles that the fact that the Soviet Union has no "bases" outside its own territory is another reason for its low military spending. That is even more deceptive talk. There are Soviet "bases" from the Caribbean in the Western Hemisphere to the western Pacific in the Eastern Hemisphere; there has long been no secret about this.

As the saying goes: Footnotes are superfluous. Soviet military spending is certainly not just 17 billion rubles a year. Ample proof of this has been provided by the Soviet Union's vast military strength and its economic difficulties. This NEW TIMES "Reply to Readers" is no more than a superfluous footnote. If we are to ask what other use it has, it is that it has, at any rate, revealed a little about the Soviet method of concealing military spending.

AGREEMENT WITH DPRK JOURNALISTS SIGNED IN BEIJING

OW151713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- A friendship and cooperation agreement between the All-China Journalists' Association and the Korean Journalists' Union was signed here this afternoon by Wang Yi and Pak Chan-kun. Wang Yi is the first secretary of the association. Pak Chan-kun is vice-chairman of the union. Present at the ceremony were Zeng Tao, director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and president of the Presidium of the All-China Journalists' Association, and Chen Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here March 2. During their stay in China, they visited Chongqing, Yichang, Wuhan, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and will leave for home tomorrow.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP PAYS VISIT

OW011806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 1 Mar 82

Dinner for Group

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Li Yimeng, president of the Association for International Understanding of China, gave a dinner in honor of a group of visitors from the Japanese Socialist Party here tonight.

The visitors are led by Mr Saburo Oshida, a departmental leading official of the Central Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party. They arrived here February 27 at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China.

Meeting With Ji Pengfei

OW082345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Saburo Oshida, a departmental leading official of the Central Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party and his group.

The vice-premier briefed the visitors on China's current situation. Referring to the streamlining of the government structure, the vice-premier said the current process is to overcome bureaucratization, raise the work efficiency and improve the socialist construction. In the course of the work, a number of elder cadres will retire from the forefront to take advisory positions, he said. Middle-aged and young cadres will be promoted to leading posts, the vice-premier said. These elder cadres support this decision, he said.

The Japanese visitors have visited Beijing and Kunming after arriving in China February 27 at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China. They will leave for home shortly.

SRV 'AGGRESSORS' SAID THREAT TO THAI SECURITY

OW231003 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Ya Ming commentary: "Vietnamese Troops' Invasion of Kampuchea Poses a Serious Threat to Thailand's Security"]

[Text] Recently, while beefing up their armed forces along Kampuchea's border with Thailand in an effort to intensify their large-scale mopping-up operations in the areas under Democratic Kampuchea's control, the Hanoi authorities also instructed their troops to shell Thai territory, directly threatening Thailand's security.

Reports reveal that during the first 10 days of February, about 150 artillery shells fired by Vietnamese troops landed on Thai soil and 15 Vietnamese soldiers, with assorted weapons, crossed the Kampuchean-Thai border into Thailand's Aranyaprathet District and opened fire, killing or wounding many Thai villagers engaged in fishing. In mid-February, a cargo plane of the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea deliberately intruded into Thai airspace over Pong Nam Ron District; it was intercepted by aircraft of the Thai Air Force and forced to land on Thai territory. Since early March, the Vietnamese troops have brazenly and repeatedly fired on and shelled Thai villages and hamlets. On 4 and 5 March alone, Vietnamese troops fired more than 100 artillery shells into three southern hamlets of the Thailand's Ta Phraya District. Vietnamese troops' Soviet-made AN-26 aircraft have on many occasions bombed and dropped toxic chemicals on Thai border areas. Staging a show of strength in Thai territorial waters adjacent to Kampuchean waters, the Vietnamese troops also captured Thai trawlers and fishermen. From 7 to 9 March, more than 40 large Thai trawlers were seized by Vietnamese troops. The aggressiveness of the Vietnamese invaders in Kampuchea brings to mind the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border in June of 1980 when the Vietnamese aggressors, supported by tanks and artillery, arrogantly and massively intruded into Thai territory, thus creating an extremely tense situation. Only after they were resolutely counterattacked by the Thai Armed Forces and people, and opposed by the anti-aggression ASEAN countries did the Vietnamese intruders withdraw from Thailand, leaving their dead and weapons behind. Now the Hanoi authorities invade Thailand again. Therefore, it may be said that only after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea can Thailand's security be guaranteed.

Another noteworthy fact is that before the Vietnamese troops conducted a large-scale military operation along Kampuchea's border with Thailand, thus exerting military pressure on Thailand, Ogarkov, chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, traveled to and carried out activities in Hanoi and Phnom Penh from 3 to 8 February. The "master provides support, the valet makes an effort" formula has indeed become a rule. The Heng Samrin administration has even boasted that incursions into Thailand must be made to track down the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean forces. It seems that they want to further expand the war. The whole world is keeping a close watch on their actions.

The Thai Armed Forces and people have readied themselves to cope with a possible large-scale intrusion by the Vietnamese aggressors. While the elderly people, women and children have been evacuated from the Thai hamlets and villages bordering Kampuchea, those who remain behind still carry out production, join self-defense forces, maintain public order and security and build combat trenches, determined to defend their fatherland. The Thai army, navy and air forces stand combat ready. Recently, the deputy commander in chief of the Thai Army visited Thai border areas in Aranyaprathet and some other localities, inspected the level of combat readiness of the Thai border forces and called on Thai officers and troops to heighten their vigilance and resolutely defend Thai territory and sovereignty. The Thai Armed Forces defending the border areas have been ordered to retaliate when Thai territory is repeatedly shelled by Vietnamese troops and to immediately open fire on any intruding force.

A few days ago, the commander in chief of the Thai Navy said: The Thai Navy, Marines, armed border police forces and local armed forces have worked out coordinated combat plans to resolutely defend Thai territory and its territorial waters. Some time ago, Gen Prayut Charumani, commander in chief of the Thai Army, headed a delegation of high-ranking Thai Army generals on visits to Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Upon his return to Bangkok, he said: The ASEAN nations have voiced their determination to provide all-round assistance to Thailand, including weapons, in the event Thailand is invaded. He added: If the Vietnamese army encroaches on our territory, we will launch violent counterattacks to wipe out the intruders.

ASEAN ECONOMIC GROWTH RATES, PROGRESS NOTED

OW181837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Hong Kong, March 18 (XINHUA) — The Association of Southeast Asian Nations recorded economic growth rates in 1981 despite worldwide economic crises.

For 1981, Singapore recorded a 9.9 percent economic growth rate; Thailand, 7.5 percent; Indonesia, more than 7.1 percent; Malaysia, 6.9 percent; and the Philippines, 5 percent.

The ASEAN countries' economic growth rates are mainly the result of efforts to diversify their economies. The ASEAN nations used to depend on only a few kinds of agricultural and mining products for their national economies.

In recent years, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand stopped exporting some domestic raw materials so these materials could be used to develop processing and light industries. The ASEAN nations also reorganized their agricultural economic structures.

Singapore diversified its economy by importing foreign funds and technology to build refineries, shipyards, electronic factories and other major industries.

Foreign capital has stimulated economic development in the other ASEAN nations, but not without costs. For example, Indonesia's petroleum industry is now monopolized by foreign oil companies.

Economic growth in the ASEAN nations was also aided by finding new markets in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America for ASEAN's products in addition to its traditional markets in Japan and the United States. In addition, the ASEAN nations also began producing more commodities for export. Malaysia's major exports used to be rubber and tin, but now it also exports petroleum, timber and palm oil.

Regional economic cooperation played a role in ASEAN's economic progress. The total value of trade among the ASEAN nations reached 10 billion U.S. dollars in 1981 compared to 2.3 billion dollars 10 years ago. The ASEAN nations cooperate in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, navigation, tourism, finance, and science and technology.

Despite economic growth, the ASEAN nations still must contend with economic problems such as expansion of trade deficits, accumulation of foreign debt and inflation.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF DELEGATION TO PAKISTAN

Meeting With Ziaul Haq

OW231715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Islamabad, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, leader of the Chinese Government goodwill delegation and vice premier of the Chinese State Council, met with Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi today.

During the meeting, he paid high tribute to Pakistan on "Pakistan Day" for its achievements in economic construction through self-reliance.

Zia said: "Pakistan and China are brothers," and that the dispatch of "such a high-ranking goodwill delegation to attend the celebrations of Pakistan Day by the Chinese Government is a testimony of such a brotherhood."

Zia today presented Ji Pengfei the high award of Hilal-e-Pakistan. He also presented Han Nianlong, member of the delegation and vice foreign minister, and Zhang Zhen, member of the delegation and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the high award of Hilal-e-Quaid-i-Azam respectively in recognition of their contributions to Pakistani-Chinese friendship.

Attends National Day Fete

OW231713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Islamabad, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Day (the National Day of Pakistan) was jubilantly celebrated throughout the country today, while President Ziaul Haq reviewed the joint services parade in Rawalpindi.

Present on the occasion were the Chinese Government goodwill delegation led by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, Turkish Army Commander General Nurettin Ersin as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pakistan.

IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW IN BANGLADESH REPORTED

OW240832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- A martial law was imposed in Bangladesh early this morning, according to reports by Bangladesh radio.

The reports said that army chief of staff General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, 52, has become chief martial law administrator and head of state and the chiefs of the navy and air force have been appointed deputy martial law administrators.

With the announcement of the martial law, President Abdus Sattar and his entire Cabinet have been removed from office. The Bangladesh Constitution has been suspended and the Parliament dissolved.

General Ershad in an appeal read over Bangladesh radio asked the people to carry on life as normal and urged the armed forces to extend their cooperation to him. Bangladesh radio said that employees of essential services were asked to carry on their duties as usual, but government offices and banks would remain closed for the day. All schools have been ordered closed by the armed forces. Dacca is generally calm, with armed soldiers patrolling the streets.

1982 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA 18 MAR

OW190810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, March 18 (XINHUA) -- A China-Cuba trade protocol for 1982 was signed here today by the Chinese Government representative, Lu Xuzhang, and the Cuban deputy minister of foreign trade, Jose de la Fuente. Also present at the ceremony were Wang Zhanyuan, Chinese ambassador to Cuba, and German Amado Blanco, Cuban minister of foreign trade.

A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Lu Xuzhang arrived here on Tuesday.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Meeting With Chen Muhua

OW231734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, discussed here this afternoon with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro the development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Chen and Foreign Minister Guerreiro agreed that the potential is great for economic and trade cooperation between China and Brazil.

Chen urged Chinese and Brazilian economic and trade circles to strengthen contacts, increase understanding and expand cooperation. "The political relations between China and Brazil are good. The two countries have rich natural resources and they need mutual help to develop their national economies. All this provides favorable conditions for our cooperation," she said.

Guerreiro told the Chinese Vice-Premier that Brazilian businessmen desire to develop economic and trade relations with China. He said that Brazil and China are quite able to make steady progress in these relations. "I'm confident that the prospects are good for cooperation between our two countries," he said.

Attending the meeting were Ambassador Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, head of the trade promotion department of the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Orlando Soares Carbonar, chief of staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Helcio Tavares Pires, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Brazilian Embassy in Beijing. Also present was Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

At noon today, Chang Yanqing, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, discussed with Minister Guerreiro the expansion of financial relations between the two countries.

Talks With Huang Hua

OW240842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, and Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, foreign minister of Brazil, continued their talks here this morning.

Huang Hua briefed the Brazilian minister on China's foreign policy and government views on international issues. Huang Hua said the principle of maintaining independence and self-determination has guided China's foreign policy of opposition to hegemony and the defense of world peace. This policy, he said, conforms to the situation in the world and accords with the interests of people everywhere. The vice-premier reaffirmed the Chinese people's determination to stand by the people of the Third World, safeguard their own national dignity and not yield to superpower pressure.

Guerreiro expressed his interest in China's views on international issues. He said the two-day talks are beneficial to both sides.

SHANGHAI CATHOLICS PROTEST POPE'S 'SLANDERS'

OW231246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Shanghai, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Catholics in Shanghai have voiced protest at Pope John Paul II's vicious slanders against the Chinese church and expressed support for Bishop Michael Yang Gaojian's statement on March 19 censuring a series of extremely unfriendly moves made by the pope recently.

More than 200 representatives of the clergy and laity here attended a meeting Monday jointly sponsored by the Shanghai Diocese of the Chinese Catholic Church and the Shanghai Catholics Patriotic Association. All the participants denounced the pope for antagonizing China. They expressed indignation that at a time when the Chinese Catholics are leading a happy and normal religious life and working enthusiastically with their compatriots for reinvigorating their fatherland, the pope should be going so far as to ignore the fact of life and claim that there exists "persecution of the church" in China and that "the Catholics in China are undergoing a persecution that is comparable to that suffered by Christians in the first century." This is a vicious slander based on false testimonies, they said.

The meeting was presided over by Bishop Zhang Jiashu of the Shanghai Diocese, who is also leader of the Bishops Conference of the Chinese Catholic Church and chairman of the Shanghai Catholics Patriotic Association. Speakers stressed at the meeting that all the clergy and laity of the Shanghai Diocese, like fellow Catholics in other parts of China, have been enjoying the right to freedom of religious belief. In spite of the twists and turns and difficulties during the ten years of turmoil, church life in the Shanghai Diocese has returned to normal in the past few years. Every foreign visitor who has been to Shanghai can see for himself that fellow Catholics in Shanghai are free to attend the Mass and other church services.

They pointed out that Catholics in Shanghai are both patriotic and pious believers. They fully support the punishment that has been meted out according to law to the handful of scums of the Chinese Catholic community who have brought calamity to the country and the Chinese church and therefore deserve it. They take strong exception to Pope John Paul II's malicious calumny against China and the Chinese church and call it a typical case of confusing right and wrong.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TAX COLLECTION

OW221257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0038 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently approved and transmitted the Finance Ministry's "report on checking tax evasions and delinquencies and strengthening tax collection" and called on people's governments at all levels to effectively strengthen their leadership over tax collection. The State Council also called on the local people's governments to strengthen the role of tax collection as a lever in the national economy to further improve and strengthen tax organizations and to support them to do their work well.

The State Council circular points out: All areas and departments must not go beyond their authority in deciding to reduce or remit taxes. All uniform national laws and decrees on tax collection must be strictly implemented. All taxpaying units and individuals must conscientiously fulfill their obligation to pay taxes.

As for units in taxpaying areas that have failed to pay their taxes after repeated urgings, it is necessary to investigate the responsibility of the personnel concerned, in addition to notifying the bank to withhold their deposits for tax payment within a fixed time. Tax organizations at all levels must impartially enforce the law and make resolute efforts to overcome laxity in management and inefficiency in supervision. Vigorous efforts should be made to promote production and to increase revenues in order to contribute to balancing the state budget.

In its report to the State Council, the Ministry of Finance said: Since the work of checking tax evasion and delinquency was started throughout the country in May 1981, important results have been achieved with the close attention of the party and government leadership at various levels and with the support of the departments concerned. Throughout the country, cases of tax evasion and delinquency totaling 1.3 billion yuan have been investigated and some major cases of evading and resisting tax payment have been dealt with. This played an important role in strengthening discipline in tax collection, increasing financial revenues, balancing state revenue and expenditure in 1981 and reducing financial deficits.

The report says: Viewed from the problems discovered during the recent checkup, tax evasion is quite widespread among enterprises. The amount of tax evasion is considerably large as far as state or collective enterprises are concerned. Some enterprises have paid incorrect taxes or evaded taxes due to a lack of understanding of tax regulations or because of their unsound financial systems. However, many enterprises have resorted to various tricks to deliberately evade taxes. In particular some enterprises have evaded taxes with the support of some leaders at high levels. Tax departments also have problems such as failure to strictly collect taxes and inefficient supervision. Some effective systems have not been upheld. Tax organizations are not sound enough, and they are short of cadres. As a result, cases of tax evasion and delinquency that should be investigated have not been investigated, and matters that should be dealt with by tax collectors have not been dealt with.

In its report, the Ministry of Finance put forward the following five viewpoints on how to strengthen tax collection:

1. People's governments at all levels should further strengthen their leadership over tax collection. They should often check up on the implementation of tax policies and, through the work of tax collection, understand problems in enterprise operation and management and supervise the departments concerned to make them improve their operation and management. It is necessary to support tax cadres in implementing the tax law so that they can, with perfect assurance, devote themselves to tax collection and management and combat unhealthy tendencies in the economic field.
2. It is necessary to strengthen the legal system for tax collection. The legal system in this regard is not sound enough. Hence, it is necessary to grasp legislative work in this regard. Portions of the current tax law that are irrational or imperfect should be promptly revised. At the same time, efforts should be made to give wider publicity to the work of tax collection, to strengthen the work of guiding the people to pay taxes and to make the essence of the policy and the specific stipulations known to all so that they will conscientiously fulfill their obligation to pay taxes. It is imperative to act in strict accordance with State Council regulations in order to ensure that all tax payments due will be collected and delivered to the state treasury in good time. Cases of tax evasion and delinquency by enterprises should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the tax law. In serious cases of evading or resisting tax payment, of violence against tax cadres or tax offices, it is necessary to investigate the criminal liability of those involved.

3. It is necessary to practice strict, centralized and unified management of tax collection. There should be clear and definite stipulations on the current management system of tax collection and on the limits of authority over the management of tax collection at various levels. What should be done by those at a given level according to the limits of their authority should be done by them. Authority should not be delegated from level to level, and no one should go beyond his authority to handle matters concerning tax burdens. All those who are against regulations on the limits of authority over tax collection must be corrected in real earnest.

4. Paying taxes according to law should be regarded as an important aspect in enterprise consolidation. All state and collective enterprises should exemplarily abide by state policies, laws and decrees on tax collection and promptly pay all their taxes in full. They must not simply go after their own profits, pay less taxes than required to increase their profits or increase the proportion of their retained profits. Furthermore they should not resort to dishonest practices, such as evading taxes, that turn the public interest into that of a small group and that damage the interests of the state.

5. It is necessary to strengthen tax organization and to enhance cadres' understanding of policies and raise their professional level.

BEIJING RADIO CALLS FOR TAX LAW OBSERVANCE

OW230015 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "Abide by Tax Laws and Policies and Conscientiously Fulfill the Obligation To Pay Taxes"]

[Text] Industrial and commercial taxes are the main sources of state revenue. At present they account for 56 percent of the total revenue of the state, playing an important role in maintaining a balance between state revenue and expenditure and ensuring the supply of funds for socialist construction. For many years the situation has been generally good, with many undertakings and units promptly paying their taxes according to the tax laws and making tremendous contributions to the state. However, we must also realize that currently the leadership of some enterprises has proceeded from departmentalism, ignored the overall interests of the state and adopted all kinds of tricks to evade taxes. This is an unhealthy economic practice and a trend of bourgeois liberalism. We must pay full attention to such practices and trends and earnestly correct them.

The current tax laws are an important part of state law. To pay taxes according to law is the bounden duty of all enterprises and taxpayers. Both state-run and collective enterprises must exemplarily implement tax laws and policies, consciously fulfill the obligation to pay taxes and recognize the importance of the state laws. In distributing the income of an enterprise, top priority must be given to the interests of the state. Next, the interests of the enterprise would be taken into consideration. The interests of the individual would be considered last. One must not one-sidedly emphasize the interests of one's own unit by paying less taxes and leaving it a larger share of profits. Nor should one refuse to pay taxes which are already due or seek self-interest at public expense and encroach upon the interests of the state. To willfully evade tax payment and refuse to pay taxes is an offense against law. Those who are involved in serious cases will be punished by law.

In order to enforce tax laws, we must regard the practice of paying taxes according to law as an important guideline in streamlining an enterprise. The management department of an enterprise must regularly check how its taxes are being paid, and guide the department concerned to observe laws and discipline and pay all taxes on time. Every enterprise must assist a person or persons in charge of tax payment. All members of the financial department must be familiar with tax rulings and policies and persistently carry out their work according to principle.

They should dare to combat and expose any act which violates discipline in financial and economic affairs. The people's governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over revenue work, help tax collecting cadres perform their duty according to law, so that they will boldly and straightforwardly pay attention to revenue and management work and do an even better job in collecting taxes.

GONGREN RIBAO ON WORKERS' ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

HK231302 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must Give Young Workers an Elementary Education"]

[Text] Leading comrades of the central authorities recently pointed out: "From now on, when young workers are employed by a factory, they should receive an elementary education. They should, first of all, study what the working class is." This is an ardent hope pinned on young workers and a new demand on them under the new conditions of the new period.

Why should young workers receive an "elementary education?" The purpose of such education is to help youths who have just been employed by factories and mines to acquire basic and elementary knowledge. "Elementary education" is a fine tradition of our revolutionary ranks. New party members must attend party lectures and newly enlisted soldiers are also provided with induction education. New workers should likewise receive education when they enter factories and shops. Such education has left an unforgettable impression on a number of old workers. In recent years, a large number of newly recruited workers have been former students, small producers and townspeople. The fact that they have now become workers is a great turning point on the road of their life. We should guide and encourage them to take the first steps along the correct path. Young workers are the future of the working class and the hope of our party and state. It is a matter of primary importance to conscientiously grasp their "elementary education." At present, a number of factories and mines are paying close attention to this education and have achieved good results in this respect.

However, some factories and mines do not regard "elementary education" as an obligatory course for young workers. They have either grasped the work carelessly or completely neglected it. Some young workers think: "Once we enter the gates of a factory, we are members of the workers' ranks." It is right that young workers be new blood infused into the ranks of the working class. Most of our young workers are full of youthful spirit and actively strive to make progress. However, can we say that once they enter the factories and put on work clothes, they will automatically possess the consciousness of the working class? Of course, the answer is no. Young workers of today never personally experienced the exploitation and oppression of the old society and have not received any education in scientific socialism. Therefore, their motives for working in factories and their understanding of the working class are inevitably influenced by some nonproletarian ideas. Why do they want to be workers? For whom do they work? What are the relationships between workers and the state on the one hand, and workers and the enterprises on the other? What are the differences between the working class and young students, small producers or townspeople? What are the differences between workers in the socialist society and workers in the capitalist society? What is the historical mission of the working class?... They answer the above questions in various ways: "Being a worker means eating from the iron rice bowl and making a good living;" "I work in order to make more money;" "If the sort of work I engage in is no good, I am truly unlucky and I will not have a good future;" "workers should concentrate their attention on work alone without concerning themselves with the affairs of the state and enterprises;" and so forth. Some young workers lack lofty ideals and the sense of responsibility of being the masters of their own affairs. They pick the best work and wish to avoid dirt and hardship. Some other young workers do not want to observe strict discipline and are influenced by the bad practices of the urban petite bourgeoisie or even of hoodlums. Lenin said that the scientific and socialist outlook of the working class could only be "inculcated from outside." Therefore, we should provide new workers with a working class "elementary education."

Although some factories and mines have grasped the "elementary education," they have only put emphasis on production technology, rules and regulations and labor discipline. All these are necessary. However, they have neglected the basic education of what the working class is. Some units have thought that since they normally carry out ideological and political work, it is not necessary for them to give "elementary education" at fixed times. Facts have proved that it will never do for us to fail to carry out such education. Young workers lack the knowledge of Chinese revolutionary history and do not know too much about the true qualities of the working class. Some young workers have said: "We do not know what happened in the 1950's; we were young and inexperienced in the 1960's; we were interfered with in the 1970's; and are going about things blindly in the 1980's." If we fail to help them understand the Chinese revolution and the history of struggle of the Chinese working class, our efforts to raise their political consciousness will undoubtedly be hampered. Therefore, we should spend a certain period of time in carrying out "elementary education" and raise it to a new level. In other words, we should use the knowledge of revolutionary history and the basic knowledge of socialism to arm our young workers so that they gain a preliminary understanding of the history and glorious tradition of the Chinese working class, the great historical mission of the Chinese working class and the lofty qualities and intrinsic nature of the working class. Only thus can new workers consciously strive to become qualified workers, consider themselves as the masters of their own affairs, set strict demands on themselves, observe discipline, work actively and do a good job in production.

The experiences of a number of factories and mines have proved that the key to providing new workers with a good "elementary education" lies in combining theory with practice. For example, when we are explaining the history, glorious tradition and historical mission of the Chinese working class, we should combine the subject with the history of our factory, the contribution made by our factories to the state and the people, the place of our unit in our country and society and the relationships between the products of our factory, economic construction and the people's lives. We should also talk about the relationships between people at different posts, the short-term objectives and long-term plans of our unit and so forth. Through this education, young workers will understand the truth that labor creates the world and that the working class is glorious and great. Hence they will raise their sense of responsibility of being the masters of their own affairs, link their patriotism with the love for socialism, factories, products and their own work and integrate lofty ideals with their own jobs. Furthermore, when we are talking about the lofty qualities and inherent character of the Chinese working class, we should link this with the meritorious deeds of the old workers who were exploited in the old society and have become model workers in the new society. In particular, in those factories and mines where conditions are hard and in commercial and service trades where workers should work hard day and night to serve the masses, we should take the stirring deeds of the veteran workers who love their own jobs, who "treat factories as their own families" and "treat shops as their families" and who serve the people wholeheartedly as the models for our young workers. This education will give young workers a vivid and concrete realization of the lofty qualities and inherent character of the working class. Only thus will they raise their consciousness for building their factories through arduous efforts and working hard, acquire a lofty communist morality and cultivate a moral attitude toward their work. After receiving this kind of "elementary education" which links theory with practice, many young workers have said with feeling: "Factories love their workers and workers love their own factories." "We are determined to throw our limited and precious lives into the unlimited cause of bringing benefit to the people and emancipating the whole of mankind!"

Of course, "elementary education," after all, only stresses the solving of problems at the elementary stage. On the basis of this education, we should constantly carry out ideological and political work so that our young workers will grow well. Young workers should also unceasingly steel themselves in protracted social practice. In so doing, they will gradually attain maturity.

NIE RONGZHEN VIEWS 'REMINISCENCES OF LONG MARCH'

HK221103 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Nie Rongzhen [5119 2837 5271]: "Preface to 'Reminiscences of the Long March'"]

[Text] I was very happy to read the manuscript of Comrade Yang Chengwu's "Reminiscences of the Long March." The Long March staged by the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was an event, the like of which has rarely been seen in human history and which has long been an unforgettable epic for the people of the world. This is an event of pride and honor for not only our party and army but also the Chinese proletariat and the Chinese people. It is our cherished spiritual wealth. The revolutionary cause cannot be cut short. Our people will continue drawing on this spiritual wealth as a source of confidence and strength.

The Long March was the result of an erroneous line. The Zunyi conference during the Long March was also the starting point of a new victory. Due to Wang Ming's opportunist line which led to a blind alley, the Red Army was forced to evacuate from the central soviet area and to embark on the Long March. At first an attempt was made to join forces with the second front army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in west Hunan and Hubei, but it failed. The only way out was to follow a tortuous path through Guizhou and Yunnan and across Jinsha to reach Sichuan. After the trek across snow-bound mountains and grasslands, the original plan was to build a base in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu. Only after leaving Lazikou and arriving at Hadapu and discovering a copy of an enemy newspaper did we find out that a base could still be set up in north Shaanxi. I immediately sent a person with the newspaper to Chairman Mao. This determined the advance in the direction of north Shaanxi. In retrospect, despite the extremely evil consequences of the erroneous line and the unusually great hazards of the Long March, the Zunyi conference had the effect of changing party leadership. Chairman Mao's correct leadership was established, thus bringing about a great change in history. Our army quickly seized the initiative in a switch from the defensive. During the period of the anti-Japanese war, with Shaanxi as a foothold, we were able to quickly penetrate the enemy's rear area in north China. In this vast area, given so many people who were so wonderful, our party and army further developed. We can now see that if our army had not started from Jiangxi, its progress would not have been so great. Revolution is like this. A victory can be turned into a setback and a setback into a victory. The key lies in whether the line is correct or not. This is revolutionary dialectics. The same is true of socialist revolution and construction. Today, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and especially since the adoption of the resolution on certain problems in the history of the party at the 6th plenary session, we have brought order out of chaos, as far as the problems of the line are concerned. Therefore, there is no reason for communists to lose confidence in the future. But they must be humble and modest and conscientiously follow the party's correct line at all times.

Crossing the natural barrier of the Dadu River was a nerve-racking experience on the Long March. At that time, in Anshunchang, I said to the comrades of the first army corps: This is where the whole of Shi Dakai's army was wiped out. On this day we are in almost the same position as that of Shi Dakai. But we were not the Shi Dakai type. Nor could we become his type. Ours was an army led by the Communist Party closely united with the Chinese people and armed with tough political training and unusually brave and spartan spirit. This was what Shi Dakai lacked. What I said was by no means just an inspirational slogan. It had been proved by facts. Without the leadership of the Communist Party, the peasant uprisings could not have succeeded. Nor could the contemporary revolutionary movement have succeeded without proletarian leadership. Because of the Chinese Communist Party's firm leadership, an army composed mainly of peasants formed into an invincible force that eventually overthrew the reactionary rule of the powerful enemy. The final victory that crowned the brilliant 25,000-11 Long March, and the ability of the various routes armies of the Red Army to resist being wiped out by enemy forces several dozen times more powerful in number have provided ample proof for this point.

It can be said with certainty that no political force in China can replace the leadership of the Communist Party. Any act calculated to negate or depreciate party leadership is extremely wrong.

The Red Fourth Regiment mentioned in the "Reminiscences of the Long March" was a regiment of the Second Division of the First Army Corps of the First Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. During the Long March, the regiment was successively led by Comrades Geng Biao, Lu Zimei and Wang Kaixiang as commanders and by Comrade Yang Chengwu as political commissar. During the lengthy period of the Long March, this regiment always acted as a pioneer leading the way. Of course, the assignments undertaken by it were relatively tough. Failure to accomplish such assignments would have had a great impact. Generally speaking, the Red Fourth Regiment performed quite well. Its performance was not bad, especially in regard to those battles and actions which had a great impact on the whole situation such as the hurried crossing of the Wu Jiang, the capture of Luding in a surprise attack, the trek across the grasslands, the conquest of the natural barrier Lazikou and so forth. Like the masses of commanders and fighters of the Red Army, members of the Red Fourth Regiment gave full play to our army's spirit of displaying courage, not sparing a thought for their own lives and fighting amid hardship. Without such spirit, victory would have been impossible. This is the highly cherished tradition of our army. Today, at a time when we are in the process of modernization and when our army is safeguarding the great motherland, there cannot be the slightest weakening of such a glorious tradition. If we can live up to this tradition, we can always remain invincible. (The revolutionary memoirs "Reminiscences of the Long March" written by Comrade Yang Changwu will be published soon.)

RENMIN RIBAO ON REVIEWING MAO'S 'ON PRACTICE'

HK240830 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Wang Guixiu [3769 6311 4423] and Zhang Xianyang [1728 7359 2254]: "Consciously 'Change One's Own Cognitive Ability' -- Reviewing 'On Practice'"]

[Text] Our country has turned into a new historical period. How can we accommodate our ideology and work to the demand of the new historical period? One of the important issues facing us is to change (radically raise) our cognitive ability. In practical life, especially in a period that is a historical turning point, there are often phenomena of people having different, sometimes even diametrically different, views on the same phenomenon or the same event. If these different views are related to the problems of line or policies, they may lead to difference in principle. The further development of the difference may result in some people doubting or wavering in their belief in the line and policies of the CCP Central Committee or even openly contradicting, or complying in public but opposing in private, the line and policies. In order to solve this problem and in order to achieve victory in our revolutionary cause, we must conscientiously change our subjective world, change our cognitive ability and change the relationship between our subjective world and the objective world.

Forty-five years ago, it was for just this purpose that Comrade Mao Zedong wrote "On Practice." History has already proved that at that time, he solved this problem very well. On the basis of summing up the experience of the Chinese revolution, "On Practice" enriched and developed the Marxist epistemology and became a strong cognitive tool in our hands, the Chinese communists. During the Yanan rectification movement, we used it to digest our historical experience, change our subjective world, change our cognitive ability and unify and raise the thinking and understanding of the whole party. Thus we prepared the ideological conditions for the victory of the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war and the series of victories of the great struggles since the founding of the PRC. Today, during the new historical period, it is of special significance for us to restudy this article and give it its due importance in the major task of changing our cognitive ability.

The historical task of the proletariat and its political party is to correctly understand and change the world.

Changing one's own cognitive ability is included in changing the world. In "On Practice" it is pointed out, "the struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfillment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world -- to change their cognitive ability and change the relations between the subjective and the objective world." Here, it clearly tells us that from the angle of epistemology, what is called changing the subjective world is reforming one's cognitive ability as well as changing the relations between the subjective world and the objective world.

"On Practice" is based on social practice. It systematically expounded on the fundamental principles of Marxist epistemology, including the source of cognition, the criterion of truth, the dialectics in the process of cognition, the dynamic function of cognition, the purpose of cognition and the process of cognition. The basic tenet of it is to teach people to be good at unifying their subjective world with their objective world in accordance with their concrete historical conditions and teach them to oppose splitting the subjective from the objective world and to oppose all the "leftist" and "rightist" mistakes that fail to take into account those concrete historical conditions. As the aim in studying logic is to raise the ability of logical thinking, studying "On Practice" and studying Marxist epistemology is directly aimed at changing (radically raising) our cognitive ability. That is to say that we should not remain satisfied with learning a few principles by heart or with solving a few concrete problems that we have met in our practice, but we should pay attention to making efforts to change our cognitive ability.

We must admit that regarding this important problem of Marxist epistemology we indeed have quite a lot of experience and lessons that we have to remember. Since the founding of the PRC, we have time and again encouraged the study of "On Practice" and time and again encouraged education in Marxist epistemology. But often this resulted in achieving nothing and sometimes in getting what we did not want. What was the reason for it? One of the reasons was that although we orally laid great stress on "On Practice," in practice, we departed from the tenet of "On Practice" that we should change our cognitive ability. This is a historical lesson that we should pay great attention to summing up.

Our party always pays attention to ideological construction and to changing the subjective world or, in other words, to changing our world outlook. This is completely correct and we have also achieved something in this respect. But why have we failed to achieve the due results in changing our world outlook since the founding of the PRC and especially since 1957 as we did during the period of the Yanan rectification movement? In our opinion, though there have been other reasons, one of the undeniable reasons was our one-sided, narrow and even erroneous understanding of changing our world outlook or of changing our subjective world. For a fairly long time, whenever changing world outlook and changing one's subjective world were mentioned, it meant overcoming bourgeois and nonproletarian ideology, but the problem of changing cognitive ability and changing thinking methods were neglected.

Here we should ask the question: On what should we base the changing of our subjective world and the changing of our cognitive ability? That is, whether we should reform our cognitive ability in accordance with the laws governing the development of the objective world or whether we should reform other people's subjective world in accordance with the subjective will of leaders. What is taught in "On Practice" is certainly the former not the latter. However, in actual life there indeed occurred the following practice: When wrong decisions were made on the basis of wrong judgment which was reached by making a wrong estimation of the objective situation, all the comrades who entertained doubts about the wrong judgment and the wrong decisions were denounced as the representatives of bourgeois ideology. The original purpose is that anybody, including leaders, as soon as his subjective world is divorced from or isolated from the objective world, must change his subjective world, make it conform to the objective world and conduct this change in his actions by correcting the wrong judgments and decisions that he has already made. (This is a practice that is not at all surprising in the course of the complicated development of the revolution.)

But at that time, on the contrary, people were required to change their subjective world and their world outlook to conform to the wrong judgment and decisions of the leaders. People cannot forget that there were periods of time, especially the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," when changing world outlook and changing the subjective world was summarized as "overcoming selfishness and fostering public spirit," "fighting selfishness and criticizing revisionism" and "letting a revolution break out in the depth of one's soul." Furthermore, what is called "public spirit" is summarized as "loyalty." These views were treated as the "basic program of the 'Great Cultural Revolution' in the ideological field." They were propagated on a large scale as one of the "main points" of the "theory of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship" in order to imbue everybody with them. As a result, changing the world outlook and the subjective world became, in fact, a means to foster foolish loyalty and to intensify the personality cult. The end result was that the more one carried out this change, the further one had departed from Marxism and from the objective laws.

Naturally, by stressing changing our cognitive ability, we do not mean negating the importance of changing our ideology or negating the influence of one's ideology on one's cognitive ability. We mean that generally speaking, changing one's subjective world not only consists of changing one's ideology, but must also include changing one's cognitive ability. From a special angle, that is from the angle of epistemology, changing one's subjective world means precisely changing one's cognitive ability and we should not confuse changing ideology with changing cognitive ability, use the former to belittle the latter or supplant the former for the latter. As Lenin said, nonproletarian ideology such as "egoism" that belongs to political ethics "can never be a part of the category of epistemology." It is like "matching the muzzle of an ass to the head of a horse," if we include such ideology in epistemology. ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 2, p 140) In actual life, one's ideology is closely related to one's cognitive ability and cannot be completely separated from it. Moreover, one's ideology will in some way or other influence one's cognitive ability. Nevertheless, they are, after all, things of a different nature that have their different characteristics and are governed by different laws and the methods for solving problems related to them also differ. Therefore, we should not confuse one with the other. Making a clear distinction on this point is of great significance. For example, some of our comrades have gone through prolonged revolutionary training and self-cultivation related to their ideology and have thus firmly fixed in their minds the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people. We may safely say that they have basically solved the problem of changing their ideology (maybe, some of them will degenerate later, but this is another problem). However, probably, they (at least some of them) have not solved the problem of changing their cognitive ability and some of them have even completely failed to solve it. We often encounter the following situation: Some comrades are very loyal to the cause, but the efforts that they have made for the revolution have resulted in committing mistakes and they have often worried about this contradiction between their intention and the results of their work. In fact, the reason why they have committed mistakes does not lie, or does not in the main lie, in any faults in their ideology but it mainly lies in the shortcomings related to their cognition and ideological methods, that is, their cognitive ability. In order to understand and correct their mistakes, these comrades should mainly examine their ideological methods and make efforts to change their cognitive ability so as to make their cognition conform to objective reality and they should not lay stress on examining their ideology. Otherwise, their efforts will be wasted like using the wrong medicine to cure a disease. Of course, there have indeed been some people who have committed mistakes, mainly because of the shortcomings in their ideology rather than in their ideological methods or cognition. Some of them have committed serious mistakes or even crimes under the new historical conditions because they have been hit by the sugar-coated bullets owing to their out and out egoism. In order to correct these people, it is completely irrelevant to change their cognitive ability. We must combat the ideology of the exploiting classes and fight against its corrosion. At present, we should pay adequate attention to this struggle and must never neglect it. Nevertheless, taking the party as a whole, the majority of the people in it have to change their cognitive ability.

Therefore, we must never neglect this work. Moreover, only by constantly changing our cognitive ability and correcting our ideological methods can we promptly find and solve new problems.

Basically, by changing our cognitive ability we mean changing the subjectivist methods of thinking and substituting them with dialectical material methods of thinking "in order to make our thinking conform to the laws of the objective world." According to Comrade Mao Zedong's analysis in his "On Practice" and in his other works, all subjectivism, including dogmatism and empiricism, is characterized by the subjective world being isolated from the objective world and by theory being divorced from practice. Our experience proves that the subjectivist ideological methods in the forms of both dogmatism and empiricism are obstacles to our correct understanding of things and should be overcome by us. To be more concrete, both dogmatism and empiricism have three things in common. First, both believe in copying. Not only dogmatists believe in copying, but empiricists do also. The only difference between them is that dogmatism is mainly shown by mechanically copying general theoretical principles and by failing to really integrate these principles with practice, while empiricism is mainly shown by exaggerating the partial experience that was obtained in some place at some time as a universal truth, blindly using the experience everywhere and despising theoretical principles. Second, neither the comrades who adopt dogmatic methods nor the comrades who adopt empirical methods in investigating things and handling problems enquire about the work that has been carried out or about practice. They always like to use their old ways and methods no matter what new state of affairs or what new problems have cropped up and no matter how complicated the situation is. Once they find that their old ways will not work, they are full of complaints. They do not examine their way of thinking or change their cognitive ability, but blame other people. Third, subjectivism is often linked with bureaucratism. This makes it even more difficult for subjectivists to become aware of the necessity to change their cognitive ability.

Changing cognitive ability and overcoming and avoiding subjectivism is a long-term common task for the whole party and for every comrade, especially every leading cadre at whatever level. It is never a task for only a few people or for a short period. In the past, there was a traditional view that subjectivism is a petty bourgeois way of thinking, and that therefore only the petite bourgeoisie or those who have been corroded by petty bourgeois ideology will commit subjectivist mistakes. Facts have proved that this view is not entirely true. True, owing to the limitation of their economic position the petite bourgeoisie is short and narrow-sighted and is therefore liable to commit subjectivist mistakes, but we, the proletariat, are not inborn Marxists or therefore inherently free from subjectivist mistakes. Furthermore, even Marxists, including great Marxists, can hardly avoid committing subjectivist mistakes. This is because subjectivism has its source not only in classes and social history but also in epistemology. The objective world is full of contradictions and these contradictions are presented in different forms under different circumstances. When people are understanding and changing the world, or in other words are dealing with the objective world, they are likely to make their ideology divorced from reality and commit subjectivism, only if they lack the necessary knowledge about these contradictions (a common phenomenon when people are conducting a new undertaking) or if, though they have the knowledge, owing to some social or personal reasons they cannot handle some contradictions well. Because of its social position, the proletariat is free from the limitation that is inherent to the petite bourgeoisie. In this respect it is superior to the petite bourgeoisie. Nevertheless, this superiority cannot free it from the contradiction between the subjective and the objective worlds; therefore, it cannot completely avoid committing subjectivist mistakes. In this respect, the proletariat differs from the petite bourgeoisie and other classes not in its being free from committing such mistakes but in its being able to commit less mistakes of this kind and in its being able to rely on the insight and wisdom of Marxism to consciously correct their mistakes as soon as they are committed. But the reasons why it can achieve this lies in its being able to be guided by dialectical materialism and its being able to constantly and consciously change its cognitive ability and change the relationships between the subjective world and the objective world.

The problem of thinking method or the problem of cognitive ability is of great importance both for the party and for an individual. Whether or not the thinking method is correct and scientific is directly related to the success or failure of our work. Our cadres at all levels are responsible for the arduous historical task of leading the masses of people to build a highly democratic, highly civilized, modern and powerful socialist country. Therefore, they should, while changing the objective world, consciously change their subjective world, earnestly overcome different degrees of their subjectivist way of thinking and radically raise their cognitive ability and standard. By so doing, we will certainly make smooth progress in developing our cause.

130 PROJECTS SELECTED FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

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[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Total investment for the 130 projects selected by China for discussion with foreign investors at the investment promotion meeting to be held in June is 1,650 million U.S. dollars, of which 900 million need to be financed by foreign investors, declared Ji Chongwei, leading member of the preparatory committee of the China investment promotion meeting, at an introduction conference on the meeting here today.

According to Ji Chongwei, among the 130 projects, five are supposed to be newly-established ones and the remaining 125 are aimed at revamping or expanding existing enterprises.

These projects will mainly cover chemical, food processing, light and textile, machine building, electronic and building materials industries.

"The chosen projects enjoy a reliable supply of raw materials and a matching amount of financial resources from the Chinese side and can produce goods that are marketable both at home and abroad," he said, "and once joint venture agreements are reached with foreign investors, the projects will be included in the state plan."

Projects in energy, transportation and agricultural sectors are not included, he added.

Personages from the industrial and financial circles of various countries who are interested in the proposed projects and the relevant Chinese project initiators will be invited to the meeting, he said. He expressed the hope that during the meeting, the Chinese and foreign sides would reach agreements on some of the projects in joint ventures, compensation trade or other forms of cooperation.

The China investment promotion meeting jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of China and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization will be held in Guangzhou from June 7 to 11.

CONFERENCE STRESSES TOURIST HOTEL BUILDING

OW231340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- China's tourist bureaus are building 31 hotels to boost accommodation capacity to between 1.65 million and 1.95 million tourists in 1985, according to Qiao Jiaqin, deputy-director of the State General Administration for Travel and Tourism. He was addressing a national conference on tourist hotel construction that opened here today and is being attended by tourist officials from across the country.

He told the conference 19 of the new hotels, containing 9,600 beds, are being built with state investment. The remaining 12, with 9,680 rooms, are being built with foreign investment. The number of tourists is expected to increase from last year's 1.18 million as a result.

"The conference stresses incorporation of China's national styles and distinctive local features in hotel architecture," he said. The deputy-director urged tourist departments to build hotels according to local conditions. "Hotels with Chinese-style gardens should be built south of the Yangtze River where temperature is high and rainfall plentiful," he said, "while one-story hotels with internal courtyards should be built in the northern parts of China where temperature is low and rainfall less." He said hotels in caves will be built on the loess highlands along the Yellow River for a tourist center in Zhengzhou city, Henan Province, and Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province. Hotels in tents -- called yurts -- will be built in Inner Mongolia, and hotels built from bamboo, on stilts, will be constructed in Yunnan Province. The deputy-director urged that high-rise hotels in big cities embody national design and decorative features. "Ancient buildings that can be used as hotels must retain their original features while being renovated, but they must have modern facilities," he said.

He also called for the establishment of unified administration over major tourist centers, publicity to encourage protection of scenic spots and cultural relics, and the opening of new tourist attractions.

SCIENCE FUND IMPLEMENTATION RULES ADOPTED

OW240900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- In allocation of the science fund, priority will be given to projects undertaken by young scientists and those in border areas, according to the science fund implementation rules adopted at the first meeting recently of the science fund committee under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Scientists from different institutions and regions should be encouraged to tackle key problems in concerted efforts, say the regulations.

The rules stipulate that scientists who apply for the science fund should submit their applications in advance. The fund committee will examine and approve the applications in April and October each year. The research fund applications must cover new ideas.

At the meeting, Lu Jizhi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and head of the science fund committee, said that the establishment of the committee would stabilize development of basic research in natural sciences and he said he hoped that those in charge of the fund would work to do their best in promoting the country's sciences.

The science fund will principally support basic research and applied science projects including those of major scientific value or with new scientific ideas, studies in branches that have not yet developed or are weak in China, those that obtain results within a short period and those in border disciplines, he said.

Since the establishment of the science fund committee in January, the committee has received more than 100 applications and letters of application from lecturers and professors in universities and colleges and agro-technicians and technicians in the factories and enterprises across the country, the committee said.

POLITICAL RESOLUTION OF FUJIAN CPPCC SESSION

OW231055 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 82 p 1

["Political Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee" -- adopted 10 March 1982 by the Fourth Session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee]

[Text] The participants of the Fourth Session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee listened to a report by Vice Chairman Guo Ruiren on the work of the standing committee and a speech by Chairman Wu Hongxiang entitled "Carry Forward the CPPCC's Fine Tradition and Push the United Front Work Forward in the New Period," attended the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress as observers and listened to Governor Ma Xingyuan's report entitled "Grasp Well the Spiritual Civilization, Speed Up Economic Construction," Vice Chairman Cai Li's report on the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, Comrade Xiang Nan's speech and other reports. With a high patriotic spirit and a strong sense of responsibility for national construction, the members present at the session carried out serious and enthusiastic discussions and put forward many useful criticisms and suggestions with promoting the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization in the province as the main topic.

The session unanimously endorsed Governor Ma Xingyuan's government work report. In the past year or so in the work of the government, the province has implemented the party's principles and policies, continued to correct "left" mistakes, further developed socialist democracy, improved the socialist legal system and consolidated and developed the political situation of stability and unity. In economic activities with foreign countries, the province has continued to implement special policies and flexible measures, and the economy of the whole province has advanced while being readjusted. The achievements are obvious and the situation is very good.

The session held that although there are still many difficulties and problems on our road ahead, under the leadership of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, the people of the whole province, working with one heart and one mind and pooling wisdom and efforts, will assuredly achieve better economic results and a faster growth rate in economic construction, bring about a decisive turn for the better in the work style of the party, the government and the people and social order in the field of political construction and make new progress in all fields of work.

The session fully endorsed the provincial people's government's proposal that in planning and economic work in 1982 we should implement the 10 principles put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang, implement the principle of furthering political stability and economic readjustment, continue to implement special policies and flexible measures, pay attention to the construction of the eight bases, make use of our natural resources, work hard to develop production and increase economic returns and strive for better and faster economic development. The CPPCC should mobilize the forces of all circles, suggest ways and means to insure the success of the province's economic construction and play a positive role.

The session held that Comrade Xiang Nan's speech is of great significance for rectifying the party's work style, strengthening and improving party leadership, correctly handling the relationship between striking at smuggling and other criminal activities and opening up to the outside world, properly handling the relationship between present industrial and agricultural production and basic construction projects and between what should be faster and what should be slower in economic construction, further readjusting the relationship between the various circles on the question of unity, further uniting the people of the whole province, resolutely striking at criminal activities in the economic field and accelerating economic construction in the province. The session expressed unanimous support.

The session unanimously supported the resolution adopted by the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing criminals who do great damage to the economy.

The session held that dealing resolute blows at criminal activities in the economic field and checking the evil practices of smuggling, selling contraband goods, graft and bribery are a serious struggle concerning the rise and fall of the country and the success or failure of the special policies and flexible measures. The session fully supported Governor Ma Xingyuan's suggestion that blows should be focused on big and important cases of smuggling, selling contraband goods, graft and bribery. First of all, it is necessary to concentrate on internal investigations, and responsible cadres who knowingly violated the law and committed serious crimes should be punished severely and quickly. CPPCC organizations at all levels in the province should take vigorous actions to help the government resolutely carry the struggle through to the end.

The session unanimously expressed its determination to implement the resolution of the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee and unanimously supported Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the restructuring of the State Council, maintaining that the basic principles and steps to streamline the government put forward in the report are correct and absolutely necessary. Streamlining the government structure is a profound revolution which will give a tremendous impetus to overcoming bureaucracy, improving leadership style, increasing work efficiency, building leading bodies composed of highly competent people who are younger in age and have revolutionary aspirations and professional knowledge and accomplishing the four modernizations. It is of great immediate and far-reaching significance.

The session unanimously responded to the call of the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee to help the party and government in striving to build a new leadership system and cadre system suited to the needs of socialist modernization step-by-step.

The session fully supported the provincial people's government's decision that "the work of restructuring the government should start with organizations directly under the provincial government." We firmly believe that the provincial people's government and the departments under it will set an example in streamlining the administrative structure, overcoming bureaucracy and raising efficiency.

The session held that in carrying out socialist modernization it is necessary to strive for a high level of both material and cultural development. The CPPCC should bring into full play its positive role in enhancing our cultural level. We must energetically publicize the great significance of enhancing our cultural level. We should take concrete actions together with the masses in response to the party's call, actively take part in the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities now unfolding and make contributions to developing in-depth and sustained "five stresses and four beauties" activities further changing social customs and building a socialist spiritual civilization in the province.

The session expressed deep concern about the question of Taiwan's return to the motherland to realize peaceful reunification. We must actively publicize and implement the nine-point principle announced by Chairman Ye Jianying and the spirit of Chairman Hu Yaobang's speech at the Beijing rally in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. The CPPCC should widely mobilize the forces of all participating units and bring into full play the positive role of all the democratic parties, mass organizations and patriots in all circles to strengthen contacts with the people of Taiwan, enhance the understanding of Taiwan compatriots and personnel who went to Taiwan regarding the mainland, and make positive contributions toward establishing trade relations and transport and postal services between Taiwan and the mainland, expanding contacts and economic activities between the people of the two provinces and forging close ties between the people of the two provinces.

The session seriously discussed Chairman Wu Hongxiang's speech and unanimously held that in the entire new historical period to build a modern and powerful socialist country, the united front is of great strategic significance and remains a great "magic weapon." The CPPCC is a united front organization of all our nationalities, classes and strata, parties, mass organizations and people of all circles and all patriotic forces.

We should work hard to develop united front work in all fields, publicize the importance of the united front in the new period, strengthen political consultation and democratic supervision, pay attention to readjusting the relations between all units within the united front, seriously implement the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision," really respect the political freedom, organizational independence and equal legal status of the democratic parties within the limits of rights and obligations given by the constitution, continue to strengthen education among people of all circles on the four fundamental principles and patriotism and play an active role in organizing studies and carrying out self-education. The session emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to vigorously help the CCP and the people's government further implement the various united front policies and other policies and effectively solve problems that arise in implementing policies.

The session calls on people of all nationalities in the whole province, democratic parties, mass organizations, patriots without party affiliations, Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, Overseas Chinese and all other patriotic forces to hold high the banner of patriotism, unite as one, heighten their spirit, work with one heart and one mind, go all-out and make new contributions toward accomplishing socialist modernization, realizing the great cause of reunifying the motherland and safeguarding world peace.

FUJIAN RIBAO URGES STRIKING AT ECONOMIC CRIMES

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[Editorial: "Firmly Implement the Open-Door Policy, Firmly Strike at the Criminal Activities in the Economic Sphere -- Warmly Greeting the Victorious Conclusion of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress"]

[Text] The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress has victoriously come to an end!

The meeting was a success. Speaking out freely and enthusiastically, the representatives reviewed the work of our province in 1981 and earnestly discussed and formulated the target for 1982. The meeting also examined and adopted the "regulations regarding the Xiamen, Fujian, special economic zone" and approved in principle the "provisional regulations of the Fujian people's government regarding the administration of land for housing construction in the rural areas." The formulation of these regulations is of important significance for the development of work in our province.

Since we began building a special economic zone in our province, those comrades designated to take charge of the task, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, Overseas Chinese and foreign friends in economic circles have all expressed their hope that a law which can be followed by everyone will be enacted. Now, the "regulations regarding the Xiamen, Fujian, special economic zone" and other legal documents concerning economic relations with foreign countries have been formulated and will be promulgated for implementation as soon as they are approved by the NPC Standing Committee. These regulations on the establishment of a socialist special economic zone are a summation of our province's practical experiences in carrying out economic activities with foreign countries over the past 2 years. They represent an important legislation for further implementing the special policies and flexible measures approved by the central authorities for our province, and serve as an important foundation on which our province will more successfully carry out its economic activities with foreign countries in the future. All personnel related to the establishment of a special economic zone must study these documents properly, fully understand and strictly implement their guidelines so as to bring a more healthy development of our province's economic activities with foreign countries.

In order to do a good job in implementing the special policies and flexible measures and successfully construct the special economic zone, we must continue to pay special attention to the current struggle of striking at the criminal activities in the economic sphere.

Recently, in conveying the guidelines of the meeting sponsored by the central authorities for Guangdong and Fujian and in reviewing the shocking information exposed in our province, we have come to better understand the instructions made by the leading comrades of the central authorities, and more and more comrades have come to deeply understand the seriousness and danger of such economic crimes as smuggling, illegal purchase of foreign currencies, speculation and profiteering, soliciting and accepting bribes. This struggle is a serious struggle between capitalist corrosion and socialist anticorrosion in the political and economic spheres in our country. We must regard this struggle as an important task of safeguarding the socialist system. Recently, the 22d Session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee unanimously adopted the "decision on harshly punishing criminals who have seriously undermined the economy." We must properly use this important legal weapon and carry the struggle against the criminal activities in the economic sphere through to the end.

Certain comrades ask if it is contradictory that we should strike at criminal activities in the economic sphere while adopting an open-door policy and carrying out special policies and flexible measures. To these people, it seems that we must not stop and strike at such crimes as smuggling and the peddling of smuggled goods if we adopt an open-door policy, and that our measures cannot be "flexible" and our policies cannot be "special" if we have to strike at these crimes. A small number of people even say that there will be no crimes of smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, corruption and accepting bribes if there is no open-door policy. These people are entirely wrong to have blamed the special policies and flexible measures for all of the crimes.

We must point out that it is our national policy to carry out an open-door policy while upholding the four basic principles. Without this national policy, the closed-door policy that was followed for a long time cannot be changed and our four modernizations cannot be expedited. Upholding the four basic principles need not be contradictory to carrying out an open-door policy and carrying out special policies and flexible measures. The issue is how this policy should be implemented. Why is it that the cadres, including certain leading cadres, of certain areas in Fujian have been involved in smuggling activities and peddling smuggled goods, whereas the cadres and masses of Dongsheng, Meilin and Haixing brigades, which are also in Fujian, are able to stay clean? The key lies in the fact that their leading groups are so toughened that they are able to consciously resist corrosion and withstand the unhealthy trend.

During a recent audience with foreign guests, Vice Chairman Deng reiterated: "China will continue to carry out its open-door policy. Our main purpose is to introduce into our country advanced technology and knowledge of management and absorb the capital that is useful to us. However, we will never introduce into our country such evil and decadent things as corruption, bribery and smuggling." Precisely because our striking at the crimes in the economic sphere will provide a reliable guarantee for implementing the special policies and flexible measures and expanding economic activities with foreign countries, we must, in the course of this struggle, attach particular attention to the major cases and, according to law, harshly and promptly punish those criminals who have seriously undermined the economy so that we can carry out a vivid ideological and political education throughout the province and help all party members raise their consciousness of resisting corrosion and struggling against all sorts of decadent phenomena, heighten their ideological and theoretical level and maintain sober-mindedness. This is significant for rectifying the party members' work style and spurring the building of a civilization with socialist spirit. For this reason, when we decide to do a genuinely good job in building the special economic zone and carrying out special policies and flexible measures, we must do a good job in waging the struggle against the criminal activities in the economic sphere consciously and resolutely.

We must enthusiastically respond to the call of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, continue to mobilize ourselves, heighten our spirit, fight in unity and strive to confidently win a victory in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization in 1982!

GUANGZHOU RIBAO ON ANTICORRUPTION STRUGGLE

HK240809 Guangzhou RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Enhance Understanding and Carry the Anticorruption Struggle Through to the End"]

[Text] At present, we are carrying out a struggle against illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. This is a serious struggle between corrupt capitalist forces and socialist anticorruption forces in the political and economic fields -- a struggle which concerns whether modernization can proceed smoothly and also concerns the prosperity or decline of the party and the state. It can never be treated lightly!

In the past 2 or 3 years, an extremely small number of cadres, including certain party member responsible cadres, have yielded to corrosive capitalist ideas and ganged up with law-breakers carrying out such illegal and criminal activities as smuggling, corruption, bribery and so forth. The cases involved are serious. The degeneration of Wang Weijing, former secretary of the party committee of the municipal telecommunications bureau and chief of the bureau, and Wei Yifang, former assistant manager of the municipal handicrafts import and export company, into criminals are cases in point. Hard facts tell us that we must have a full understanding of the serious, harmful and dangerous nature of what is being fought against in this anticorruption struggle.

Some comrades are afraid that since we call for an open-door policy, the launching of an anticorruption struggle will interfere with the implementation of such a policy. Such worries are uncalled for. The party Central Committee has decided to practice an open-door policy concerning economic activities with foreign countries and to introduce special policies and flexible measures for Guangdong. The aim is to draw on investments from Hong Kong, Overseas Chinese and foreign countries and advanced techniques and equipment and acquire experiences needed for modernization. In this way, we can make good that which we lack with others' strengths and accelerate the pace of modernization. In contrast, the illegal and criminal activities in the economic area have the effect of seriously interfering with the implementation of the party's general and specific policies, hampering socialist economic construction, disrupting the socialist legal system, encroaching upon national sovereignty and interests and thwarting the smooth progress of modernization. Take the case of Wei Yifang, for example. He abused his authority and openly or secretly acted in collusion with foreign businessmen. He ran afoul of the state's stipulations and policies concerning foreign trade work, freely granted foreign businessmen so-called "publicity allowances" and "kickbacks" or put on "a commission basis" what were usually categorized as exports. The "publicity allowance," in one case, caused a loss of over HK\$220,000 to the state and enabled him to receive a bribe of over HK\$10,000 worth of commodities. It may be asked if the party or the state has ever granted permission for the conducting of these illegal activities. Has the open-door policy ever allowed people to do as they please? In fact, Wei Yifang and his kind are not unaware of policy or what is right or wrong; they are just blinded by the lust for gain, doing what they know is wrong and compromising their reputation and the reputation of the state and the party. It is quite clear that if these illegal and criminal activities are not stopped, the implementation of the open-door policy will suffer. It will also be distorted and disrupted so that it just cannot be carried out. Therefore, there is no conflict between the introduction of an open-door policy and the conduct of an anticorruption struggle. Only if the anticorruption struggle is carried through to the end can we guarantee the correct implementation of the open-door policy.

Some comrades are also afraid that the beginning of the anticorruption struggle may really mean "tightened control" and that this will interfere with the emancipation of thought. This is misunderstanding. The guideline for the emancipation of thought put forth at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is designed to lead the whole party and the people throughout the country to turn chaos into order, to criticize various fallacies spread by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary group and to eliminate the remnant "leftist" poison.

Thus, everyone's thought and actions can be brought back to the correct orbit of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. To correctly understand and carry out the guideline for the emancipation of thought, we must adhere to the four basic principles. The emancipation of thought basically clashes with the trend of bourgeois liberalization which runs counter to the four basic principles. Some people think that since the emancipation of thought is called for and an open-door policy is being followed, then a general "open-door" approach should be adopted toward everything capitalist. Such a view is entirely wrong. We should adopt an attitude of historical materialism toward capitalist culture and art and make a concrete analysis, drawing on what is good and discarding what is bad. We cannot, without analysis, take everything "foreign" as good and absorb it in its entirety. We must seek only advanced foreign culture and art and "make foreign things serve China." This is a guideline that we must continuously adhere to. But we must resolutely resist corrosive capitalist ideas and bourgeois ways of life and can never allow them to spread unchecked. It should be clear that corrosive capitalist ideas and bourgeois ways of living are a kind of plague. Plague is infectious. If we do not resolutely wage a timely struggle, more party members and cadres will lose their fighting will under the influence of corrosive capitalist ideas and even become degenerates. There can be no shadow of doubt about this. We can only "tighten controls" over corrosive capitalist ideas and bourgeois ways of life and various trends of bourgeois liberalization. Never can we "relax controls."

The struggle between bourgeois corrosive forces and socialist anticorruption forces is an important manifestation of class struggle waged under new historical conditions that mark socialism in our country at present. Recently, the NPC Standing Committee has passed the "resolution on severely punishing economic criminals." This is an important document for safeguarding the socialist system. In light of the shocking offenses or crimes that have occurred in Guangzhou municipality, this decision has a more obvious purpose. We must seriously study, publicize and carry out this decision. We must be dedicated, sober and worthy Marxists carrying the anticorruption struggle through to the end.

GUANGZHOU URGES CORRECTING BUREAUCRATIC STYLE

HK240841 Guangzhou RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Hua Min [5478 2404]: "Time, Efficiency, the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] In his "report on restructuring the State Council" delivered to the Fifth NPC Standing Committee, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "We must not only trim the over-staffed organizations, but also discard all irrational structures and systems and all bureaucratic work styles. This reminds me of a strange incident I heard about recently, and I feel that what Comrade Zhao Ziyang has said is indeed a pressing matter."

According to a report, a certain unit was invited by a Hong Kong merchant to go on a business trip to Hong Kong. The unit handed in a proposed namelist to the first higher level unit for examination and approval. However, the latter unit demanded that unless one person from their unit was added to the namelist, the proposal would not be approved. This put the unit concerned in a very difficult position because it was invited by the Hong Kong merchant and the number of guests was not for it to decide. However, in this situation, the unit concerned could only ask the Hong Kong merchant to grant it one more space. According to procedures, the proposal had to be examined and approved by the next higher level unit, and this higher level unit likewise demanded that someone from their unit be added to the visitors' namelist. This really put the unit concerned in a very embarrassing position. It was very difficult for it to ask for another space. Thus, the unit concerned explained everything to the second higher level unit and informed the comrade in charge that the first higher level unit had already approved the original proposal. However, that comrade not only stuck to his own position, but also shamelessly said: "He (the leading comrade) is in a high position, but I'm in power." Thus, the matter was irrationally delayed and much time was wasted.

Examples like this are not uncommon.

The present situation of overstaffed organizations and low efficiency and of people disputing over trifles has reached an unbearable point. Some revolutionary measures must be taken. Take the above-mentioned example: First, the unit concerned was invited to take a business trip to Hong Kong; second, they were invited by the Hong Kong merchant, and the expenses would be paid by him; third, the leading comrades had approved the proposal. Actually, the unit could have filed the proposal in the superior unit and then gone ahead with the immigration procedures. The whole matter should have been settled within 3 to 5 days. However, the present situation is that the proposal has to be examined and approved by this and that department, and as a result, the whole matter is delayed and ruined. There are many examples of business deals with foreign countries being canceled and of money being wasted because of delays. It is obvious that this will affect our country's reputation among foreign countries.

Such arrogant words as "He is in a high position, but I'm in power," deserve our consideration. Regardless of the mental attitude of the comrade who said these words, the problem is that his words reflect the abnormal phenomenon that at present, some people of the leading organs often misuse their power, since bureaucratic practices are prevailing and the responsibilities of their jobs are obscure. "In high position" is inferior to "in power." Although this is irrational and incomprehensible, this phenomenon does exist and is the dominant situation. Many people are afraid of it. This is another indirect piece of evidence showing that the "resolutions" proposed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang are appropriate and have hit the focal point of the matter.

Lu Xun once said: "Time is life. Wasting another's time without any good reason is equivalent to murdering him for his money." In other words, time is the four modernizations. If we waste time in bureaucratic work style, the four modernizations will be "murdered." This is perhaps not just alarmist talk.

HUNAN PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIME

HK240227 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a conference attended by secretaries of prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal CCP committees and responsible persons of all provincial fronts to seriously study and grasp the relevant central documents and the spirit of instructions of leading central comrades, check on the work of the previous stage and study and make arrangements for further launching the struggle to strike at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and oppose corruption by bourgeois ideology.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong made a speech. He said: Striking at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field is a political struggle as well as an economic one. It is a struggle to oppose corruption and infiltration. It is an important part of the current class struggle in China's socialist society under new historical conditions.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: The key to waging this struggle successfully lies in leaders at all levels summoning up very great resolve. The leading comrades at all levels must overcome all kinds of erroneous ideas, eliminate various worries, correct their ideological understanding, stick to principles, be bold in struggle and truly succeed in maintaining political unity with the Central Committee. We will certainly investigate the responsibility of the leaders if major problems occur because they turned a blind eye and were irresolute and hesitant.

Speaking on the arrangements for this struggle, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: At present, we must seriously convey and study the central documents and the important instructions of leading central comrades, and arm our minds, unify our understanding and guide our actions with the spirit of the central documents. We must grasp the key points and concentrate forces to investigate major and important cases. In particular, we must investigate to the end major and important cases involving leading cadres, regardless which organ or person is involved, and bring the whole matter to light. The cases must be dealt with rapidly and severely, according to law.

In order to grasp the major and important cases, the responsible comrades at all levels must personally get to work to tackle one or two such cases so as to strengthen specific guidance. Second, it is necessary to set up strong case-handling teams under the unified leadership of the party committees. The public security organs, procuratorates and courts and the discipline inspection committees and other departments concerned must closely cooperate and coordinate their moves. Third, it is necessary to follow the mass line. Units where major cases have occurred must mobilize those who know the facts to reveal them.

We must apply all propaganda media in the course of this struggle and carry out extensive education in socialism, patriotism and collectivism, education in party spirit, party work style and party discipline and education in observing discipline and law and performing official duties in an honest way. We must strive to enhance the political awareness of the party members, cadres and masses, and strengthen their ability to distinguish and resist all kinds of corruptive ideology.

HUNAN INDUSTRIAL MEETING STRESSES PLANNED ECONOMY

HK240714 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Summary] "On 21 March, at the provincial industrial and communications work conference, Hunan Vice Governor Zhou Zheng stressed that in order to ensure achieving economic results we must rely on the planned economy. He said that all the areas and all the industrial and communications departments and enterprises should adhere to taking the planned economy as the core and should do their work in a manner of taking the whole country into account."

He said that in some areas and enterprises at present, there is the malpractice of making decisions in accordance with their own economic interests. They neglect the demands of the community and the interests of the whole country and blindly carry out their production and construction. "At the same time, they wantonly try to monopolize materials, technical know-how and the market, and by so doing they harm the planned and proportionate development of the national economy, the socialist unified market and the coordination of all the activities of the country".

He said that it is correct to enliven the microeconomic activities, but this must be guided by the planning of the macroeconomic activities.

He said that in order to strengthen the planned economy the leading groups should improve their planning work and the localities and the enterprises should firmly fix in their minds the sense of taking the overall situation of the nation into account. The localities and enterprises should act mainly in accordance with the state plans and should have decision-making power only in minor things. They should not give first priority to pursuing profits. "In allocating the raw materials that relate to the whole economic situation, such as timber, coal, coke and iron, we should give priority to supplying the units that relate to the whole economic situation and the key units."

"He also stressed that all industrial and communications enterprises should strictly carry out the state plans." "Vigorous administrative measures should be adopted to enforce the state plans in those enterprises that refuse to carry them out." "We should sternly punish those who refuse to produce, sell or allocate products according to the state plans."

SICHUAN: MUNICIPAL CIRCULAR ON SOCIAL EVILS

HK210557 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] During the all-people decorum and courtesy drive month, with the approval of the Chongqing Municipal People's Government, the municipal public security bureau has promulgated a notice on sweeping away social evils and hitting at illegal and criminal activities. The main contents are as follows:

1. All gambling and disguised gambling is banned. All gambling paraphernalia seized will be confiscated, and all gambling debts are invalid. Inveterate gamblers who refuse to mend their ways despite education will be warned, fined, or detained. Hardened gamblers and backbone elements of gambling rings will be punished according to law. People who make premises available for gambling and act as lookouts for gambling dens will be punished with extra severity. Those who make a clean breast of things, hand over their gambling paraphernalia and inform on their fellows will be dealt with leniently or released.
2. People are strictly banned from carrying guns, daggers, triangular knives and other weapons for fighting and violence. People who have such weapons must voluntarily hand them over to the basic-level public security police stations and unit security organizations. Those who conceal and fail to hand over such weapons will be warned, fined or detained. Those who carry these weapons and engage in fights and violence will be dealt with according to law.
3. Feudal superstitious activities and the manufacture of articles for these activities are banned.
4. Pornographic and vulgar books, pictures, tapes and so on are prohibited.
5. Thugs and criminal activities must be dealt with and public order upheld.

YIN FATANG ADDRESSES XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK180925 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Summary] "The 11th meeting of the 3d standing committee of Xizang regional people's congress closed on the afternoon of 16 March. The meeting approved a resolution on the summation report concerning direct election at county level." Participants at the meeting seriously discussed this summation report and agreed that this report reflected a good situation and positive changes in the region since the implementation of direct election at county level. The positive changes included: 1) The broad masses and cadres have been profoundly educated in socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, and their sense of responsibility of being master of their own house has been enhanced. 2) Powerful leadership groups have been elected and the structure of grassroots organizations has been strengthened. 3) The Zang nationality people have been educated to serve the people and have thus improved their work style. 4) The party's policies toward the Zang nationality people have been better implemented, improving the situation of stability and unity. 5) Production has been speeded up.

The participants at the meeting also listened to a report on social order made by a responsible comrade of the regional public security office. The meeting also adopted some appointments and dismissals of posts. Raidi, vice chairman of the standing committee of the Xizang regional people's congress, spoke at the meeting, urging standing committees of people's congresses at all levels in the region to promote work. Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang regional CCP committee, attended the meeting and gave an important speech. Reviewing the situation of the region in the first few months of this year, Yin Fatang said: "The work of the standing committee of the people's congress is very important, party committees at all levels must attach importance to this and put the work of the standing committee of the people's congress on the agenda."

"It is necessary to further strengthen the work of the standing committee of the people's congress, giving full play to the role of the standing committee of the people's congress. We must make more efforts to fulfill various tasks of the region this year and fulfill the goal of constructing a united, rich and civilized Xizang."

The meeting was presided over by Raidi, vice chairman of the standing committee of the Xizang regional people's congress. Vice Chairmen of the standing committee of the Xizang regional people's congress Dege Gesangwangdui and Ciren Lamu attended the meeting. Vice Chairman of the regional people's government Xuekang Tudengnima and other responsible comrades of regional and municipal departments were also present at the meeting.

Congress Appointments

HK180919 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Summary] The 11th meeting of the 3d standing committee of the Xizang regional people's congress adopted the appointment of Duojiecaiden as director of the Xizang Academy of Social Sciences, (Su Qiurong) as director of the regional commerce department and (Zhang Dayong) as director of the Xizang Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. The meeting also adopted the dismissal of Qiao Jiaxin from the post of vice chairman of the regional people's government, (Sang Ce) from the post of director of the regional industry department and Yu Guangzu from the post of the regional agricultural and animal husbandry bureau.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS GOVERNMENT, MILITARY RALLY

HK181035 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Summary] On the evening of 15 March, the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government and Xizang Military District held a rally on "supporting the government and cherishing the people" and "supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents." On behalf of the PLA General Political Department, the meeting presented banners to a certain PLA unit stationed in Xizang and (Woluo) district party committee in Meiling County for displaying braveness and unity in a forest fire which happened in Meiling County last June.

"Responsible party, government and military comrades of Xizang region Yin Fatang, Qie Jinwu, Raidi and others attended the rally." At the beginning of the rally, Qie Jinwu, commander of the Xizang PLA units and Raidi presented the banners to the representatives of the progressive units in "supporting the government and cherishing the people" and in "supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents." Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government, extended warm congratulations to the progressive units on behalf of the regional people's government and people of all walks of life in the region, and urged people throughout the region to learn from them and work hard for building a united, rich and civilized Xizang. At the close of the rally, Comrade (Sun Yushan), political commissar of the Xizang Military District, also spoke. He encouraged all the PLA soldiers in Xizang to work harder and learn from the masses, display the glorious tradition of "supporting the government and cherishing the people," and strengthen unity among various nationalities.

BEIJING MAYOR URGES FIGHT AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

OW162321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Beijing's mayor today called for fighting against speculation, profiteering, smuggling, embezzlement, bribery and other crimes in the economic field.

Speaking to the sixth session of the seventh municipal people's congress in the Great Hall of the People, the mayor urged administrative departments of industry and commerce, customs, public security bureaus, tax bureaus and banks to join in the struggle. Officials at all levels, he said, should conduct investigations of their units, report economic crimes and help judicial departments to solve them.

"All cases must be treated seriously and solved, no matter which departments or what officials are involved," he said.

"No economic criminal should be let off lightly," he said. Anyone seizing capital and goods from the state or collective units must return what he has unlawfully seized and pay compensation. Confiscation of stolen items and fines should be strictly carried out according to laws, he said. Jiao warned that officials who tolerate and abet criminals, or harbor evildoers, will be punished seriously.

The mayor said the "resolution for severely punishing economic criminals" (adopted by the 22d Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on March 8) is a powerful weapon in the struggle. He suggested that a political offensive be launched to urge criminals to confess and amend their lives.

Speaking on the causes of the increase of economic cases in recent years, Jiao said: "One reason is anarchism and out-and-out egoism incited by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing clique during the chaotic Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), which poisoned some persons. Another is a lack of rules and regulations to meet new state policies and flexible economic practices."

"Through attacks against the criminals," Jiao said, "degenerates will be cleaned from government functionaries; socialist laws, disciplines and ethics will be further spread among the people; and related rules and regulations will be improved." The mayor said, however, the state's flexible economic practices will continue.

BEIJING NOTES INCREASE IN PER CAPITA INCOME

OW170834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- Annual per capita income in the Chinese capital rose to 514.1 yuan in 1981, 40.7 percent over the 1978 figure, according to a recent sampling of 1,200 urban households by the Beijing Statistics Bureau. Taking into account rising price, real income rose 26.8 percent in the three-year period.

Annual expenditures per person amounted to 465 yuan in 1981, 42.9 percent over the 1978 figure. This broke down to 295.1 yuan for food, 77.6 for clothing and 80.9 for other buying.

The statistics bureau attributed the increased income to rising wages, more employment and more bonuses, subsidies and welfare. Of the 1,200-household sample, 324 have a per capita monthly income of 50 yuan or more in 1981, while only 69 households were in this range in 1978. 791 households have a monthly per capita income of 30 to 50 yuan, while 590 households were in this range in 1978. And 85 families have less than 30 yuan per month per person in 1981, while 541 households had been in this range in 1978.

According to the municipal people's congress, now in session, bank savings amounted to 1,740 million yuan in 1981, 300 million yuan more than in 1980. Per capita savings in Beijing averaged 300 yuan in 1981.

JILIN HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION FORUM

SK280520 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] The discipline inspection commission of the provincial CCP committee concluded its forum in Changchun yesterday. Attending the forum were secretaries of discipline inspection commissions of municipal, prefectural and autonomous prefectural CCP committees; responsible persons of the discipline inspection commissions of the CCP committees of the provincial organs; and responsible persons of discipline inspection groups of bureaus in various provincial offices.

Comrade Li Diping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered an important speech on vigorously consolidating party work style and discipline beginning with cracking down on economic crimes. The participants studied central and provincial party committee documents on improving party work style. They exposed legal and disciplinary violations on the part of some party and government leading cadres; violations such as smuggling, selling of smuggled goods, giving and receiving bribes, corruption, theft, speculation and profiteering. They also examined the work done, summed up experiences and studied future plans.

The participants unanimously held: The guidelines of the central directives, which were issued at a very opportune time, are very important. They are significant measures for correcting party work style and safeguarding party discipline and the state's laws. To resolutely deal blows at legal violations in the economic field is a great political struggle which has a bearing on the future and destiny of the party and the state.

The forum noted: In order to be successful in improving party work style, we should clearly understand the situation, dispel our misgivings, overcome the fear of difficulty, steel our confidence and unswervingly follow the central plans. Our cadres, especially leading cadres, should clearly discern the danger of violating the law in the economic field and the significance of the struggle against such violations. We should be sober-minded in understanding the guidelines of the central directives and unconditionally seek political unity with the CCP Central Committee. We should take actions immediately. The number one and number two leaders of party committees at all levels should personally and persistently take the lead in dealing with economic crimes. Leaders in charge of this work should exert great efforts to ascertain the situation and solve problems in a timely manner.

The forum noted: We should pay attention to representative cases in dealing with economic crimes. We should first conscientiously investigate and handle current great economic crimes involving responsible cadres. In the meantime, we should also handle the serious cases which took place during the past 2 years and have not been seriously handled. We should give wide publicity to our handling of the typical cases of smuggling, selling smuggled goods, speculation and profiteering, giving and receiving bribes, and corruption and theft which are serious, have great adverse influence and can produce wide repercussions. On the other hand, we should commend the good people and good deeds characterized by honesty in performing duties, by law-abiding and courageous people struggling against law violations.

LI DESHENG AT LIAONING TREE-PLANTING MEETING

SK210303 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] On 18 March the provincial CCP committee and the provincial military district convened a meeting on afforestation in Shenyang, Tieling, Fuxin and Jinzhou municipalities and prefectures. Comrade Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, attended the meeting on invitation and spoke. He urged the four municipalities and prefectures to execute afforestation successfully and set a good example for the entire province. In discussing the geographical importance of the four municipalities and prefectures, Comrade Li Desheng said: Located in the central part of Liaoning Province, Shenyang, Fuxin, Tieling and Jinzhou constitute the hinterland of the northeast. Sandstorms from the Nei Monggol highland pass through here to invade the eastern and southern parts of the province; moisture from the Pacific also passes through here to infiltrate the western and northern parts of the province. Building networks of forests and water projects several hundred li in length and breadth in these places is of great significance for improving the province's meteorological conditions, promoting industrial and agricultural production and strengthening combat readiness in the northeast.

GANGSU'S FENG JIXIN URGES UNITED FRONT WORK

SK220219 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial united front work conference held by the provincial CCP committee concluded in Lanzhou on 19 March. The conference urged CCP committees at all levels in our province to pay attention to and intensify united front work. During the session, the participants relayed and studied the guidelines of the national united front work conference and the important speech made by leading comrade of the party Central Committee at the national united front work conference. They also summed up our province's united front work over the past 2 years or so and made arrangements for the 1982 tasks.

The conference held: The general situation of our province's united front is fair. However, it still lags behind the needs of present situation and the requirements of the party Central Committee. To make greater progress in this year's united front work, the conference urged united front work departments at all levels to pay attention to the following tasks.:

1. Conscientiously study the party's theory and policies on united front work, for the new stage, strive to overcome the influence of leftist ideology, intensify the united front viewpoint, straighten out the united front style of work and make friends with all nonparty personages to establish a relationship of showing utter devotion to and sharing joys and sorrows with each other.
2. Get a full understanding of the seriousness in implementing the policy on united front work, eliminate all difficulties and obstacles and strive for fulfillment of all of this year's major tasks.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Feng Jixin, Yang Zhilin, Li Dengying and Liu Bing. Feng Jixin and Yang Zhilin spoke. Wang Shijie, director of the united front work department under the provincial CCP committee, made a report on the situation of our province's united front work over the past 2 years or so and the tasks for 1982.

In his speech, Feng Jixin urged CCP committees at all levels to get a full understanding of the importance of united front work in this new stage, list the united front work as an item on the daily agenda of CCP committee and vigorously strengthen leadership over united front work. At the same time, we should make proper arrangements for nonparty personages and let all democratic parties develop their work independently and with their own initiative. We should continue to grasp religious work among minority nationalities and strengthen ideological and organizational construction of united front departments to raise our province's united front work to a still better level.

GANSU HOLDS FORUM ON PROCURATORIAL WORK

SK180618 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] The provincial forum on economic procuratorial work concluded on 15 March, urging all procuratorial departments at all levels to enhance their ideological understanding to severely punish criminals in the economic field. Comrades participating in the forum studied the guidelines of relevant central documents and important speeches by central leading comrades, the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing economic criminals, as well as relevant documents of the provincial CCP committee on implementing the central guidelines. All participants discussed our province's economic situation, enhanced their understanding and unified their thinking.

The forum listed countless facts to prove that waging this struggle is extremely necessary. Last year, the provincial procuratorial organs alone cracked 455 economic cases, retrieving economic losses valued at more than 410,000 yuan. All participants pledged to carry through to the end the struggle against capitalist corrosive influence.

Through enthusiastic discussions, participants made clear the orientation, emphasis and work principles and policies for this struggle. The forum stressed: At present, procuratorial departments at all levels must first strengthen leadership and fully understand that striking at economic violations and illegal activities in the economic field is an important measure for safeguarding the building of the spiritual and material civilizations. They should never turn a blind eye to, tolerate or abet economic violators. At present, we must earnestly implement policies and manage things according to the law. The forum participants also exchanged experiences on upholding the leadership of the party, relying on the masses, maintaining close ties with relevant departments and employing the law as a weapon to struggle against economic violations.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO SPEAKS ON AFFORESTATION

HK080916 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpts] At the closing ceremony of the enlarged meeting of the afforestation committee of the autonomous region on 16 February, Comrade Wang Enmao gave a long speech entitled "Plant Trees and Create Forests; Make Xinjiang Green." Comrade Wang Enmao said that the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC approved a proposal on launching an all-people campaign to go a step further in planting trees. He stressed that the planting of trees to make the motherland green was a great cause in building socialism and promoting the welfare of our descendants. He also said that this was a strategic measure for controlling mountains and rivers and improving the ecological environment.

Comrade Wang Enmao said that the proportion of forest cover in Xinjiang is very low, being only 1.03 percent. Of all areas in the country, Xinjiang ranks fourth from the last, as far as forest cover is concerned. It suffers from serious drought and frequent wind and sandstorms, as there is little rainfall. This is related to the scarcity of trees. With a higher forest cover proportion in our region and more trees, the phenomenon marked by serious drought, frequent wind and sandstorms and little precipitation will change. Therefore, we must vigorously plant trees, create forests and strengthen the work of making the region green. This is of especially great significance. We must attach importance to the effort and take it as an important strategic measure.

Comrade Wang Enmao said that since liberation, our region has really achieved much in afforestation. But like other work, afforestation has gone through a tortuous road. Our afforestation effort has so far been rather backward. Such a backward state must be changed. He said that a review of the road followed in afforestation since liberation shows that from 1949 to 1961, trees were planted year after year and there was an annual increase in the number of trees in the cities and towns and rural and pastoral areas of the autonomous region. This played a stimulating role in protecting and developing agriculture and animal husbandry. From 1962 to 1966, relatively great development in afforestation was witnessed. In this period, there were relatively great achievements in forestry production. From 1967 to 1981, there was a period of revival in forestry production. Even now, the forest belts which were destroyed in many areas have still not been completely restored.

Comrade Wang Enmao said that in order to bring about still better development of socialist forestry, we must properly carry out the guidelines for afforestation. The guidelines for afforestation may be summed up as: 1) resolute protection of forests; 2) scientific development; 3) rational utilization. We must resolutely protect existing forests well. We must energetically develop the planting of trees and bring about an annual increase in the area of forest cover. This should be accompanied by an annual increase in the reserves of timber. An increase in the number of trees in mountainous areas should also be accompanied by an increase in the number of trees planted in cities and towns and rural areas. We must further put forestry resources to use in a rational manner.

He said that this year we must launch a large-scale tree-planting and forest creation campaign, and must in particular promote the voluntary planting of trees to stimulate the development of the afforestation campaign throughout the autonomous region.

Concerning the proper handling of the afforestation effort this year, Comrade Wang Enmao put forward six views:

1. In order to do a good job of afforestation in cities, we must first pay close attention to the afforestation effort in Urumqi municipality. We must also properly take care of the efforts in Kashi municipality, Korla municipality, Yining municipality, Shihezi municipality, Kuitun municipality, Karamay municipality and Hami municipality. Afforestation must be done well where prefectural or autonomous prefectural party committees are located, and also in county seats. All the above areas represent the focus of attention in this year's afforestation effort.
2. We must pay close attention to the afforestation effort of rural communes and brigades, army production corps and state farms. They must properly build good furrowed fields, good channels, good roads, good forest belts and good villages. Forest belts must be properly set up around furrowed fields, on both sides of irrigation channels and roads and in the neighboring village areas. Protective forests will thus be available and the countryside will be made green. Wind and sandstorms will be prevented. This will help maintain an ecological balance and stimulate the development of agriculture and animal husbandry.
3. We must properly plant trees on both sides of highways and railroads, so that forest belts are created.
4. We must properly plant trees on the banks of rivers and canals. We must set up forest belts wherever trees can be planted on the banks of rivers and canals.
5. We must properly plant trees in mountainous areas. We must replant trees where we have felled others. We must replant one or even two trees after one has been cut down. We cannot just fell trees without planting more.

We must properly create protective forest belts north of the region's mountains. We must strengthen afforestation in the 53 counties seriously affected by wind and sand storms -- counties especially mentioned by the party Central Committee. We must pay particular attention to those 14 counties designated as the priority ones in afforestation.

In order to do a good job of afforestation, Comrade Wang Enmao also urged party committees and governments at all levels to pay attention to solving the following seven problems:

1. There must be annual plans and also overall plans for afforestation.
2. We must take regional features into consideration in afforestation.
3. In afforestation, apart from planting timber and trees for maintaining ecological balance, we must plant more fruit trees.
4. In developing forestry and planting fruit trees, we must solve the problem of seedlings. The key lies in building nurseries.
5. In developing afforestation, we must also solve the problem of water.
6. We must correctly carry out the afforestation policy. We must see to it that the trees belong to the state if it plants them. Otherwise, the trees belong the collective that plants them, to the commune that plants them, to the brigade that plants them, or to the production team that plants them. Trees that are grown near or around forests or on private plots belong to the individuals that plant them. Trees that are jointly grown by the state and the collective are jointly owned by them.
7. We must strengthen scientific research work where forestry is concerned.

Comrade Wang Enmao said in conclusion that he had come here to talk about the problem of planting trees and making Xinjiang green in order to bring about new development and still greater achievements in the afforestation effort to make Xinjiang green beginning from 1982.

WEN WEI PO WARNS AGAINST 'TWO CHINAS' POLICY

HK230815 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Do Not Plunge Into the 'Two Chinas' Political Whirlpool"]

[Text] The nationalist government was driven out by the people and fled from mainland China to Taiwan 33 years ago. On 11 March, in a pamphlet sent to foreign correspondents, the information bureau of the Taiwan authorities put forth a request: "The 'Republic of China' is the only correct name of the central government located in Taipei, and the 'Chinese' is the only general name for the people of free China."

When making this request, the Taiwan authorities probably forgot a basic fact in international diplomatic affairs. That is, 124 of the more than 160 countries (the number of member states of the United Nations in 1981) have recognized the People's Republic of China and severed diplomatic relations with the so-called "Republic of China." The reality has been so harsh for the Taiwan authorities. Why should they compel others to continue to address them by the name of "Republic of China" and regard this as the "only correct" name? It is certainly correct to call the Taiwan compatriots "Chinese" because Taiwan belongs to China and the Taiwan compatriots are members of the family of the Chinese nation.

The Taiwan authorities are isolated in international diplomatic activities. Even Chiang Ching-kuo cannot deny this. "Being in dire peril and straitened circumstances" and "like a boat sailing against the wind" are phrases often used by the authorities to describe their situation in the international sphere. They aptly reflect their fear in the face of danger and doubt.

What will they do to extricate themselves from their straitened circumstances in the diplomatic field? Allegedly the Taiwan authorities have adopted the policy of "overall diplomacy," whereby they will develop foreign relations "actively, on their own initiative and in many ways" and establish "substantial relations" through trade, investment and cultural, scientific and technological exchanges.

Judging by the statements and speeches that the Taiwan authorities have made publicly, they oppose "two Chinas" and "one China and one Taiwan," but judging by their actual diplomatic activities they have "actively" and "consciously" fallen into the trap of "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan." The most obvious evidence of this is what they have done concerning their relations with the United States. For example, they have acted in accordance with the desire of the U.S. Government and have established a semiofficial Coordination Council for North American Affairs. They have repeatedly sent officials to visit the United States. For instance, they sent Chiang Yen-shih to attend President Reagan's inauguration ceremony (Chiang failed to attend the ceremony because the U.S. Government rejected his attendance), and they sent Chen Lu-an to attend the annual breakfast party in the United States. All these activities were in harmony with the "two Chinas" activities that the Reagan administration has been carrying out. The activities that the Taiwan authorities have been carrying out to expand their diplomatic relations have resulted in precisely the reverse of their verbal statements.

Excessively embarrassing to Taiwan compatriots are the measures taken by the Taiwan authorities to expand their diplomatic relations. In order to please the United States and obtain gifts, they do not hesitate to compare Taiwan, a treasure island, to "a long wall on the sea" of the United States and to an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States. In order to please foreigners, they have ignored the sovereignty of their country and the interests of their nation. They have not hesitated to go out of their way to curry favor or to try every possible means to fawn on foreigners. When foreign commissions come, they receive them in an extravagant manner at the expense of the people. Emissaries sent abroad discard their dignity and act servilely. These diplomatic measures have long been denounced by Taiwan compatriots as being disgraceful.

On the surface, these activities of the Taiwan authorities seem to have achieved some results in expanding their diplomatic relations. But in reality, by so doing they have become the tools of certain countries who have been creating "two Chinas." This is really a deplorable result. Now, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC has already sent memorandums to all the foreign diplomats in China to remind them of the PRC Government's solemn stand. These memorandums constitute both a warning to the Taiwan authorities and a reminder to all foreign countries that they should not play in the political whirlpool of "two Chinas"; otherwise, they will harm their normal diplomatic relations with the PRC.

XINHUA 'TWO CHINAS' COMMENT SEEN AIMED AT U.S.

HK231439 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 Mar 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Is It Really Difficult To Distinguish Between Official and Unofficial?"]

[Text] The Commentary's Indirect Reference to the United States

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has, on 2 successive days, published two commentaries by its correspondents relating to the "two Chinas" question. Yesterday's commentary, which is entitled "How Can We 'Not Care?'" refuted the fallacies of some Americans within the International Softball Federation. This is because International Softball Federation General Secretary Don Porter (an American) has gone so far as to say that he does not care "if there are two Chinas or four Chinas."

Another XINHUA correspondent's commentary which appears in today's issue of this newspaper is entitled "Playing the Fool." Who is playing the fool? The commentary does not give a name. However, after reading the full text of the commentary, we should be able to understand that the commentary was primarily referring to the United States.

Mutually Establishing Organizations of an Official Nature

Yesterday's commentary began with the mention of the recent diplomatic note sent to various countries by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In previous years, although Taiwan's official relations with foreign countries have been shrinking with each passing day and there are not many foreign "embassies" left in Taipei, the Taiwan authorities have always strived to establish representative offices of an official nature or representative offices conducting exchanges of an official nature in some countries having diplomatic relations with China. In some areas, they even have their "underground ambassadors" handling visa applications for entering Taiwan. Many of Taiwan's overseas organizations are of this kind. However, only a few foreign countries have established this kind of organization in Taiwan. Now the Taiwan authorities are making every effort to induce more foreign countries to establish corresponding representative offices in Taiwan.

In order to safeguard their normal relations with various countries, China recently sent a diplomatic note to all countries having diplomatic relations with Beijing, calling on them to take note of this matter.

Two Types of Reaction

According to the commentary, since the diplomatic note was sent, some people have misinterpreted the note as an attempt to "restrict" other countries' unofficial relations with Taiwan; some other people have complained that they find it hard to distinguish between "official relations" and "unofficial relations" and that the note will be a nuisance. In fact, the Chinese note clearly stated that Beijing does not restrict other countries' unofficial relations with Taiwan and that all countries may have people-to-people, cultural, economic and trade exchanges and contacts with Taiwan. Beijing has told foreign governments that it opposes any moves allowing Taiwan to establish official representative offices on those countries' territory, and that it also opposes any attempts by those governments to set up official offices in Taiwan, or to conduct exchanges of an official nature with Taiwan.

Talking of the difficulty in distinguishing between "official relations" and "unofficial relations" is nothing but quibbling. That is why the commentary is entitled "Playing the Fool."

The United States Sells Arms to Taiwan

- In discussing the Chinese note on 19 March, this "Political Talk" column inferred that the note is related to two recent incidents. The first one was the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The second was the International Softball Federation's brazen hatching of the "two Chinas" scheme. These two incidents were the two examples of "playing the fool" cited by the commentary.

The commentary said: "How can this be called 'unofficial relations' if it is a case of the seller country's government approving arms supplies to a province of a sovereign state that has diplomatic relations with the seller country -- and all for the purpose of contending with the central government?" Here the commentary is definitely referring to the United States.

We Hope That the U.S. Authorities Will Think Deeply About This

There is no denying the fact that Sino-U.S. relations are in a crisis. However, the XINHUA commentary did not actually attack the United States by name and did leave some leeway. This shows that China does not want a deterioration in Sino-U.S. relations.

China has noted time and again that any reverses in Sino-U.S. relations will be detrimental to maintaining stability and peace in Asia and the world as a whole. The U.S. authorities should think deeply about these words and come to see their errors in the "two Chinas" question.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR RESPECTING OLYMPIC RULES

HK230800 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Olympic Practices Should Be Respected in the Softball Championship"]

[Text] After the Japanese Softball Association made known its attitude, the Italian Softball Association sent a cable to the International Softball Federation [ISF] and the committee of the fifth world softball championship organization demanding an explanation about the championship to be held in Taipei. It asked "whether the practices of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] will be followed where the problem of name of the nation, flag and anthem is concerned." If such practices were not followed, Italy would not participate in this world championship.

Such an attitude on the part of the Italian Softball Association is one of respecting Olympic practices and international traditions for sports events. It appears that in the days to come, the softball associations of more countries will take a stand similar to that of Italy.

The guideline followed by the IOC is that Taiwan is a province of China. The Taiwan team can only be called a Taipei team of China. This should be upheld by all members of the Olympic committee. If such a rule is violated, the Olympic committee and international sports organizations will be reduced to a shambles.

If some people should call for "Hawaii" as a national title and advocate two, three or even four versions of the United States when an international championship is being held in Hawaii, would the IOC or international sports organizations allow that? Would the United States remain indifferent to the whole thing?

As secretary general of the ISF, Porter, an American, should observe the practices of the Olympic committee and follow the guideline of the ISF calling for the recognition of only one China. If he does not do so, this is a breach of faith and an insult to us Chinese.

In November 1979 when the ISF admitted China as a member, it adopted the following resolution: The Taiwan Softball Association should change its name to "Chinese Taipei Softball Association," and it is no longer allowed to use its former national flag and national anthem. The Taipei softball association is a regional sports organization rather than a national sports organization. There is only one China in the ISF -- the People's Republic of China. The solution to this problem was already made definite at the Hawaii meeting held in May 1981. The way to solve this problem was based on the Olympic practice. However, an American called Porter has violated the Olympic practice. It is shameful for him to do so.

A regional sports organization may sponsor an international tournament. But when it is doing so, it is not allowed to call itself a "state." Hong Kong has sponsored international tournaments on several occasions, but nobody has regarded Hong Kong as a "state." Taiwan is not a state and it is only a province of China. If anyone regards Taiwan as a "state," this means that he violates the Olympic practice and that he attempts to create "two Chinas."

It is false reasoning and sophistry to regard a regional organization which sponsors the tournament as a "sponsor country." If such false reasoning is accepted, does this not mean that Hong Kong is also a state? It has been reported that the Hong Kong Softball Association has planned to go to Taiwan to take part in the tournament. Does this not mean that it accepts the title of the "Republic of China?" We mention this issue in passing and hope that the Hong Kong Softball Association will reconsider this matter!

An American called Porter who has seized the post of the secretary general of the ISF has not only turned a regional organization in Taiwan into a "sponsor state," but has also said: "The ISF does not concern itself with whether there are two or four Chinas. We only hope to organize this tournament well." This is a supreme self-confession. People can see very clearly that those who "do not want to talk about politics" are the most active in playing the trick of "creating two Chinas." If the ISF is abetted by the U.S. Government to create "two Chinas," those countries which respect the sovereign rights of China should not take part in the tournament, unless it is held in another place and no attempt to create "two Chinas" is made.

DENG'S PLANS TO STREAMLINE MILITARY ORGANS

HK220414 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 22 Mar 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Deng Xiaoping's Arrangements Completed; Military Organs About To Be Streamlined"]

[Text] In an effort to reform the system, streamline organization, overcome bureaucratism and improve efficiency aimed at meeting the needs of the modernization drive, not only has the CCP Central Committee decided to first streamline government and then party organs at various levels, but Deng Xiaoping has also completed his arrangements and will soon set about streamlining military organs.

The reporter has learned that in a speech to a restricted audience at the beginning of this year, Deng Xiaoping was quoted as saying that he was not afraid of parades, demonstrations and military coups d'etat and that he was determined to do a good job of the streamlining of organization before his death!

At a recent Standing Committee meeting of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, Secretary General Yang Shangkun indicated that it was necessary to streamline organs of the military departments, cut down the number of army men and retire cadres. Some people might blame or curse him for this, but under no circumstances would he give in on a matter of principle. He is determined to carry the policy decisions of the CCP Central Committee through to the end.

Deng Xiaoping has given detailed consideration to and made careful arrangements for questions such as the streamlining of organs of the military departments and the retirement of cadres. He holds that these questions should not be solved according to the pattern of government departments because leading cadres of the army must have actual combat experience and the ability to meet an emergency. Since it will be impossible to replace all leading cadres immediately, he has decided to arrange for a transitional period.

With respect to specific questions such as the political and material treatment of army cadres after they leave their posts for convalescence or retirement, the CCP Central Committee has made some appropriate arrangements. It has been learned that when army cadres retire in the future, they will be paid full salaries without any deductions. In addition to that, they will be granted additional "honorary salaries for joining the revolution," that is, an additional salary of 1 yuan will be paid each year on the basis of the number of years a person has been engaged in the revolution. Take a 10-grade army cadre in Beijing who receives a monthly salary of 218 yuan for example. If he has been engaged in the revolution for 50 years, he will be entitled to receive, after his retirement, an additional sum of 50 yuan a month, making a total of 268 yuan.

After their retirement, army cadres at various levels will also be entitled to a considerable sum as "house-building costs." This money is to be used for building new houses at the site of their selected place of settlement and priority will be given to the supply of building materials which are not specified in the plan. The Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee has stipulated that all full cadres (such as commanders and political commissars) of the military regions are entitled to receive after their retirement as much as 120,000 yuan for "house-building costs." Calculated on price level on the mainland, this sum is quite sufficient for building a beautiful Western-style house complete with a garden.

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